"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Friday and Saturday; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,669. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1911—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ANTI-TRUST LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP HIDDEN

Kept Secret Because Men Active in It Fear the Trusts' Revenge, Says Secretary.

MARTIN ONCE A UNION MAN

Started as a Railway Mechanic, Had Interests in Mines, and Was Defeated for Congress in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Little impression has been made here by the publication of W. J. Bryan's editorial demanding the removal of Representative Martin W. Littleton from the Stanley committee, which is investigating the Steel Trust. The fact that Mr. Littleton has already announced his intention to resign from the committee if the investigation (which he disapproves since the Government started suit against the Steel Trust) is to be continued rather deprives Mr. Bryan's "demand" of any force.

Mr. Littleton has charged Henry N. Martin, Secretary of the Anti-Trust League, with co-operating with David Lamar to bear the steel market.

Mr. Martin meanwhile seems confident that the work of the committee will not cease. Before that committee he has mapped out his organization's ideas concerning trust control. In his testimony he has consistently used the Steel Trust as an illustration of what a trust should not be.

Exactly what the American Anti-Trust League is does not seem clear. Mr. Littleton declares it to consist only of the stationery used by Mr. Martin, which shows some names fairly well known, mostly of lawyers, who are serving without salaries as "National officers," but close questioning by Senator Brandegee of the Commerce Committee failed to get further information either as to the strength or personnel of the league.

Mr. Martin told the Senator that the list of members was largely kept secret, as the power of the interests with which the league is waging war is so great that publication of the league membership would mean the commercial or industrial ruin of the members. He kept in touch with the members, he said, partly by letters, and, as many of them were publicists, by reading their writings. When asked to-night why men who wrote articles in favor of the league's propaganda should object to having their membership in the league known, he said that, while they might fight openly for one phase of the propaganda, they might for local or personal reasons not wish it known that they supported the whole of the league's policy.

"In fact," said Mr. Martin, "there is very strong reason why the entire list of membership should not be within the reach of anybody in any particular locality. We are engaged in what amounts practically to war with these great criminals known as trusts, and they would intimidate our members, especially those who take an active part in our work.

"The league, he said, is supported by voluntary subscriptions, which are not solicited at the discretion of the local organization, and the general policy, the outgrowth of years, is discussed by the Executive Committee. He said that his organization was like a political party, without incorporation or by-laws, and without nominating candidates for office, though a choice is generally made of candidates proposed by other parties. The officers, whose names have already been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, are mostly radical Democrats.

Mr. Martin was once a railway journeyman mechanic, and has been prominent in labor unions, as well as owning papers on labor. Since he went to New York he has been a selling agent for mining tools and part owner of small gold and copper mines in the Northwest. In 1902 he was Democratic nominee for Congress from the Fifteenth New York District and lost by a narrow margin.

Mr. Martin was born on a frontier farm in Minnesota in 1861. At the age of 15 he had completed his apprenticeship as a railway mechanic. In 1880 he was discharged from the shops of the railroads who had employed him for his labor union activities, and, he says, blacklisted. At that time he was Master Workman of the local assembly and a member of the district Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. When he was discharged a sympathetic strike was advocated, but he says he threatened his men with discharge from the union if they left work on his account. The strike did not take place. He was never again employed by a railroad.

Two years later he became part owner in a labor publication, The New Era, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In 1885 he returned to Minneapolis, and was interested with his brother and others in publishing The Northwestern Labor Union and conducting a job printing business. Before that he had been Democratic nominee in Iowa for County Registrar of Deeds, and was defeated. In 1891 he was nominated for Secretary of State of Minnesota by an independent merger of farm and labor organizations. In 1893 he was instrumental, with six others, in organizing the first local branch of the American Railway Union. For four years after that time he was a salaried officer of the union, traveling in its interest over the country.

He settled in New York in 1894, attending to his mining interests and selling mining and drilling tools. He was also interested in certain mining and railroad patents. In 1902 he was nominated for Congress from the Fifteenth District—the section of the upper west side between Central Park and North River. Mr. Martin ascribes his defeat to the influence of Daniel O'Day, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company. He says Mr. O'Day returned from Europe a week before the elections and worked bitterly against him, having much money at his disposal. Mr. O'Day has since died.

As an officer of the Anti-Trust League Mr. Martin draws no salary, he said to-night, but in certain cases officers are allowed expenses when they travel for the organization or when detained away from home.

Mr. Martin is a familiar figure in Washington, where he has long been interested in promoting or opposing legislation. He claims for his organization credit for the passage of the law giving the Bureau of Corporations its present powers, for the defeat of the amendments to the Sherman law proposed by Mr. Roosevelt in 1908, and for the defeat of many sections of President Taft's Railroad bill of 1910. Those sections, he says, were prepared partly in Mr. Roosevelt's Administration and were later adopted by Mr. Taft. Mr. Martin admits that, taking the word in its widest sense, the activities of his organization are largely those known as lobbying.

LEPINE SEEKS SENATORSHIP.

Paris Hears Report That Prefect of Police Is to Resign.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Somewhat of a sensation was created here to-night by the report that M. Lepine was about to retire from the post of Prefect of Police, which he has held for sixteen years, and become a candidate for the Senate in the next election.

The fact that M. Lepine has written a letter criticising the present political situation to the newspapers in the Department of Loire is taken as confirmation of the report that he will be a candidate.

It is understood that Premier Caillaux has asked M. Lepine to explain his reasons for writing the letter to the press and to decline [illegible].

The Buffalo Train
Erie Valley Railroad
[illegible] and will leave New York 3:30 P. M., 5 P. M. as at present.—Adv.

BIG ENGLISH NAVAL LOAN.

Belief That $150,000,000 Will Be Raised —Due to German Activity.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 1.—The story of the probability of a big naval loan in the near future is revived by The Pall Mall Gazette, which anticipates that $150,000,000 and possibly more will be raised supplemental to the usual naval estimates.

It is argued that in view of the campaign in Germany in favor of an increased navy it is necessary for Great Britain to show that she is determined to preserve the "Two to One" standard.

The provision of adequate docks for the dreadnought battleships also necessitates heavy expenditure.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Secretary von Kiderlen-Wächter will reply in the Reichstag in the course of next week to the speech on the Moroccan situation made by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons last Monday.

It may be that one or both of the German statesmen will indicate an opportunity for England to manifest her goodwill toward Germany either in connection with the Bagdad Railway or with the consolidation of the German colonial empire in Africa by cessions of Belgian or Portuguese territory.

Crown Prince Frederick William, although he will accompany the Crown Princess from Danzig to Berlin on Dec. 2, will not remain in Berlin, but will go to Silesia to participate in a hunting party. The accouchement of the Crown Princess is expected about the second week in December.

KILLED ON ELEVATED TRACKS

Man's Body Found at 115th Street on Second Avenue Line.

A woman walking under the elevated structure at 115th Street and Second Avenue about 6 o'clock last evening saw several drops of blood fall on her coat. Looking up she found the blood dripping down from the track above. She called the attention of Policeman Coogan of the East 104th Street station to what had happened and he climbed a post to the road bed of the elevated. There, lying between the north and south tracks, he found the body of a man, evidently a German about 28 years old.

The body lay wedged in between the side protecting timber and one of the rails. One arm was stretched out and the right hand, which lay across the track, was crushed. Coogan went first to the station at 113th Street and then walked up the track to 111th Street. No one there remembered a man answering the description of the dead man buying a ticket.

A doctor from the Harlem Hospital pronounced the man dead and the body was taken to the East 104th Street station. It is believed that the man was killed by coming in contact with the third rail. The police believe the man was either pushed or fell from a train. Nothing was found in the dead man's clothing the police say, which would establish his identity. He was not well dressed. In his pockets were found a bunch of keys, 25 cents, a box of snuff and some cigar coupons.

RICH BUT SCORNS WEALTH.

Joseph Fels Says Single Tax Would Be Death Knell of Millionaires.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—Cheat your neighbor if you must get rich, is the advice of Joseph Fels, a wealthy soap manufacturer and single-tax enthusiast. All millionaires, he says, get their wealth by legalized stealing.

"Steal a piece of land from the Government or your neighbor," said Fels to-night. "It doesn't matter much how you get the land, so you get it.

"Get the land near a growing city and hold it until some one wants it. Then make them pay all that the tariff will stand. Worn out public utilities are incidentally grand opportunities for amassing wealth.

Contributions to single-tax campaign funds have been made by Fels in six or seven countries. His donations are made to the Joseph Fels Fund Commission in each country.

Fels believes that the adoption of the single tax will sound the death knell of millionaires and would distribute wealth more equally. Vacant lots would disappear, as owners will have to improve them. If the present taxation scheme is changed the soap manufacturer believes there will be jobs for every nine men out of ten.

"My own wealth is a horrible example of your present system of taxation," Mr. Fels said.

When asked what he thought of Carnegie's assertion that $25 a week is a princely salary, Fels said he disagreed with Carnegie on that point.

"Missouri will adopt the single-tax method at the next election," he said. This statement was confirmed by W. S. Uren of Oregon, Secretary of the Oregon Single Tax Association.

VERIFIES MAINE FINDING.

Board of Survey's Inspection Proves Explosion Was External.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—The Board of Survey, which has been engaged with the raising of the battleship Maine, has finished its inspection of the vessel and will leave for Washington to-morrow, accompanied by Naval Constructor Ferguson. A model of the Maine which can be dissected by simple mechanical methods so as to show an accurate representation of the present condition of the wreck and the results of the explosions that sank the vessel, is being brought to the United States by Constructor Ferguson.

The Board of Survey has devoted its entire time here to an exhaustive survey of the shattered wreck, which involved excavations many feet below the keel and the taking of hundreds of photographs, many of which show the aspect of the bottom of the ship as taken by flashlights.

While the board is preserving extreme reticence concerning its findings there is scant doubt that the result of the investigation will prove fully corroborative of the finding of the Sampson board of inquiry that the destruction of the Maine was due primarily to an exterior explosion succeeded by partial explosions of the forward magazines.

The examination by the Sampson board, which was conducted by divers groping in the dark under the direction of Ensign Powelson, appears to be fully confirmed except that while Ensign Powelson reported that the force of the exterior explosion centred at Frame 18 the present revelations indicate that the centre of the exterior impact was about fifty feet further aft.

There was no discovery by the Board of Survey of any fragment of a mine or of any electric wires, except possibly the recovery of a twisted metallic plate bearing a line of rivet holes, which apparently did not belong to the structure of the ship. It is being preserved for future examination.

The examination of the portions of the wreck affected by the explosions having been completed, there now remains the task of floating the after half of the ship, which probably will take several months.

AUTO DASHES INTO TIMES SQ. CROWD

After Hitting One Woman It Gets New Start and Scatters Crush of Spectators.

SEVEN ARE KNOCKED DOWN

Only Bruised and Go Home After Ambulance Surgeon Looks Them Over —Traffic Blocked at Busy Hour.

A double automobile accident early last night at the southeast corner of Times Square caused a suspension of traffic just as the holiday crowds were pouring up from the subway exits and every surface car was unloading theatregoers.

The vehicular traffic which centres at this busiest point of the city after nightfall had just been checked on Forty-second Street by Traffic Policeman McDonald, and the Broadway stream received the signal to get into motion. William McGovern of 275 West Eleventh Street was driving his taxicab south, just in front of the Times Building, when he knocked down Miss Annie Derby, 48 years old, of 515 West 134th Street. Policeman McDonald rushed to her assistance and carried her to the Heidelberg Building, at the south side of Forty-second Street and Broadway. McGovern stopped his cab on the crosstown car tracks, blocking traffic. Policeman Thomas Nihill ordered him to move to the curb opposite the Heidelberg Building. He would not let him start the machine under power, but told him to push it to the curb.

In the attempt some one either threw in the clutch or it twas jarred into position, and the car leaped into the mass of people in front of the Heidelberg Building, knocking down a number and injuring seven. Policeman McDonald had already telephoned for the New York Hospital ambulance for Miss Derby, and when Dr. Vieter arrived he found awaiting him, beside Miss Derby, George Fuliet of 1,469 Woodhaven Avenue, Brooklyn Manor, L. I.; Miss I. E. Lawson of 765 Park Place, William King and his wife, Amiel Goldman of 825 West Forty-third Street, Samuel Karmos of 825 West Forty-third Street, and E. J. Bergen of 96 Church Street. Dr. Vieter found that Miss Derby had a badly lacerated knee, and that the others were suffering from bruises and shock. All of them preferred going their own way to taking a ride in the ambulance.

McGovern was allowed to give his name, and will be called on later to show how much he had to do with the trouble he started with his taxi.

TWO AUTOS IN A SMASH.

Bicycle Rider Close Behind Falls and Three Are Hurt.

A touring car and a limousine met in a head-on collision on the Richmond Turnpike yesterday afternoon, resulting in the injury of A. Towers, a department store owner of Linoleumville, Staten Island, and August Steich of New Springville. A third man who was riding behind one of the cars on a bicycle could not turn out in time to avoid the wreck of the automobiles and became involved in the accident. The bicycle rider was John Leach of Linoleumville. Towers and Steich were both riding in the limousine. They were thrown to the side of the road, the former being badly bruised about the body with possible internal injuries and the latter suffering cuts on both legs and the left arm. They were taken to Smith's Infirmary. Leach was bruised.

The touring car belonged to Frank Errington, a manufacturer of 81 Townsend Avenue, Clifton. He was riding in the car with his wife and two sons. The eldest of the sons, Frank, 19, was driving the machine. They met the limousine, which is owned by Mr. Towers, at a sharp turn in the road near Bull's Head, where the Richmond Turnpike is crossed by the old Richmond Road.

The responsibility for the collision is placed by each driver on the other. According to the statement of Frank Errington, Jr., who was driving the touring car, the result of the crash would have been much worse if he had not thrown his machine into the ditch at the side of the road when he saw that a collision could not be avoided. The occupants of the Errington car were not injured.

An automobile owned by Frank McWilliams, a shipbuilder of West New Brighton, struck Joseph Drodwits, a five-year-old boy of 5 Targee Street, Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon. The chauffeur of the car, William Burkgardt, took up the boy and hurried him to Smith's Infirmary, where he was found to have suffered a fracture of the skull. His recovery is doubtful.

FIVE DROP 20 FEET IN AUTO.

Mayor of Highland Falls and Friends Hurt Near Haverstraw.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Fred Covert and George Flood, Mayor of Highland Falls, drove to Haverstraw last night in Covert's automobile to attend a ball, and later decided to go to Nanuet to finish the night at a ball there. They were accompanied by three Haverstraw friends, John Coyne, a member of the police force, William Bonnett, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Bonnett, and Louis Saul. In rounding a curve in the road near Scratch Up Hill their car shot into the guard fence and plunged twenty feet down an embankment and lodged between two trees. The occupants were thrown out and rolled to the bottom of the hill, fully one hundred feet. Milkmen on their way to Haverstraw heard their cries and assisted them to a nearby farm house, and summoned Dr. Sullivan.

Officer Coyne has a fractured skull and is injured in the back and hips. Young Bonnett is injured in the side, arm and head. Louis Saul is hurt in the head and may loose the sight of one eye. Mayor Flood and Fred Covert, who was driving the car, were taken to Covert's home at New City. It is said their injuries are not serious.

TWO KILLED CHASING A BRIDE.

Pursuing Auto Skids and Two Women Are Crushed Beneath It.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—While chasing another machine in which a newly-married couple were endeavoring to escape showers of rice and old shoes an automobile skidded at a sharp turn in the Roxbury district to-day, causing the death of Miss Julia Galvin, 20 years old, of Cambridge, and Miss Mary Gaffey, 50 years old, of Roxbury.

John D. Gaffey, 48, and Miss Catherine Miley, 60, were slightly injured.

The car was owned and driven by John J. Gormley of Jamaica Plain, whose

Continued on Page 2.

COMPARTMENT CARS TO FLORIDA
[illegible] Air Line
Mr. Florida [illegible]
[illegible] Ry.

WHY DID KING GEORGE GO TO INDIA?

Reasons back of the trip in which for the first time in history an English King has set foot on the soil of his Far Eastern Empire. Read it in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

CHILD DIES UNDER HEALER'S TREATMENT

Christian Science Ministrations Only for a 5-Year-Old Diphtheria Victim.

NO PHYSICIAN WAS CALLED

Mother Tells the Coroner She Did Not See the Necessity for Summoning One.

Kathryn Mosbach, the 5-year-old daughter of Mrs. Margaret Mosbach, living at 2,845 Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx, died yesterday afternoon without medical attention. Preliminary examination made by Coroner Shongut and Coroner's Physician Thomas Curtin showed that the child had died of diphtheria.

The investigation brought out that the mother is an earnest Christian Scientist and the child died after having been treated by Mrs. Marie Roberts of 1,934 Webster Avenue, leader of the Christian Scientists in the Bronx and head of the Tremont Christian Science School.

Mrs. Mosbach is a widow. She has been for years identified with the Christian Science movement, both in the Bronx and Brooklyn. She lived in the Bedford section. When the Coroner heard that the child had died without being treated by a physician, he and Dr. Curtin went at once to the house. It is a three-family house, in which live half a dozen children.

A preliminary examination, the Coroner said, tended to show that the child had died of diphtheria under the ministrations of the Christian Science healer. Mrs. Mosbach confessed it. She said that her daughter had been ill several days. When she became convinced she was "in error" she called in Mrs. Roberts. The healer visited the house several times, and so did her husband, William Roberts, who is also a Christian Scientist. The mother added that she did not see the necessity for calling in a physician.

Little Kathryn, she said, had appeared to improve, and at 2 P. M., only an hour before she died, she was at the window watching the antics of ragamuffins in the street. She was then apparently sick, but was able to walk about the house. Shortly before 5 o'clock the mother got her to lie down, and in a very few minutes she was dead. Mrs. Mosbach said she had had two other children, but they died in infancy and before she became a believer in Christian Science.

As soon as Coroner Shongut heard her story he closed the house and notified the Board of Health. The fact that the little girl was about the house, and the probability that friends called at the house while she was ill, in the opinion of the Coroner is sufficient to warrant every precaution being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. To-day he will hold an inquest and determine what steps to take in the case.

Leaving the Mosbach home the Coroner and his physician went to see Mrs. Roberts. She admitted that she had given the child Christian Science treatment, visiting the house three or four times. The little one, she said, slept her life away because of a "slight error." She said that Christian Science treatment had once before saved her life and that she was very amenable to the treatment.

STEAMER ON ROCKS, 2 DROWN

The Raleigh's Cook, a Woman, and Her Husband Lost Off Port Colborne.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The steamer Raleigh of Cleveland was blown on the rocks six miles east of Port Colborne today and is reported to be rapidly going to pieces. Wise, a seaman, and his wife, who was the steamer's cook, were drowned. William Prichard, the engineer, is still on board the wreck.

The Raleigh left Port Colborne last night with a cargo of pulpwood for Erie, Penn. There was a high wind and a heavy sea when the steamer put out from the Canadian shore, and conditions grew worse during the night. Early this morning the steamer's steering gear became disabled. Both anchors were lowered, but they failed to hold on the sandy bottom, and the Raleigh was carried toward Point Abino by the stiff northwest wind.

Capt. Beauvais and his crew fought desperately to keep the disabled steamer in midlake, but when the boiler room became flooded by tons of water they were helpless. At dawn the Raleigh crashed on the rocks on the west side of Point Abino. Nine members of the crew of twelve succeeded in getting ashore and were cared for in huts near Shorkston. The survivors were unsuccessful in their efforts to rescue Prichard, who late to-night was still on the wreck.

WATCHING SANTO DOMINGO.

Our Warships There to Maintain Order and Protect Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The activity of American warships in Dominican waters indicates the purpose of the Government to maintain order and protect foreign interests in Santo Domingo during the interregnum following the assassination of President Caceres and the installation of his successor.

The United States will insist upon a strict observance of the constitutional requirements in filling the presidential vacancy. To this end moral suasion is being used, but will be followed by stronger measures if necessary.

The gunboat Wheeling sailed yesterday from Santo Domingo for Porto Plata, on the north coast of the island, carrying Gen. Luna. It is believed that Luna represents Velasquez, Minister of Finance, whose friends in the north are reported to have started a movement to install him forcibly in the Presidency. He will seek to end the plot. The armored cruiser Washington arrived at Santo Domingo to-day from St. Thomas.

Brooklyn Girl Slashed in Tacoma.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Blanche C. White, daughter of a Mrs. Cohen of 237 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was seriously slashed with a razor by Louis Wexler, a gambler, at the entrance to a downtown hotel in Tacoma to-day. Wexler then committed suicide. Mrs. White came to the Coast about two years ago. Within the past few days the Tacoma police received a letter from Mrs. [illegible], who asked them to find her [illegible].

CUNARD
For Mediterranean Ports
[illegible]
For Automobiles
Supply Co., Ltd.

INVASION OF NEGROES CUTS HARLEM VALUES

Loss in One Block, Between 7th and 8th Avenues, Estimated at from $60,000 to $80,000.

PROTECTIVE FUND OF $100,000

John Bottomley, President of Association, Thinks New York Central Seeks Cheap Property for a Tunnel.

A second restrictive association has been organized by property owners and residents of Harlem to check the encroachment of negroes into the blocks between Seventh and Eighth Avenues in 130th, 131st, and 132d Streets, which hitherto have been free from colored people. The organization was prompted by the entry of negroes only three weeks ago into 131st Street, where they bought one house, with an immediate resultant loss to real estate values on the block estimated at from $60,000 to $80,000, according to an officer of the new association.

John Bottomley, President of the new Protective Association of 130th, 131st, and 132d Street and Vice President of the Marconi Wireless Company, and John A. Taylor, President of the older Property Owners' Protective Association of Harlem, declared last night that they believed the influx of negroes into the section between 130th and 135th Streets is due to a plan of the New York Central Railroad to depress real estate values in that section and smooth the way for a cheap acquisition of a broad strip crosstown through it for the purpose of building a tunnel under Manhattan and the Harlem River to Long Island.

The Property Owners' Protective Association of Harlem was organized by Mr. Taylor about a year ago to check the spread of negroes into the block between Seventh and Eighth Avenues in 130th Street. A fund of $100,000 was subscribed by property owners there at the time to purchase property that seemed in danger of falling into the hands of negroes. The association has bought up in this way two private houses and three apartment buildings and two plots of land. Half the original fund still remains. The influx of negroes was warded off from 136th Street.

Checked on the north, the outward spread of Little Africa, which is the section between 135th and 132d Streets and Lenox and Seventh Avenues, began to threaten the district just south of it, which for many years has consisted of fine private dwellings, many of which have been occupied by their owners for nearly a quarter of a century. The first entry by negroes was made three weeks ago, when they bought for $8,000 a house in 131st Street, said by Mr. Bottomley to be worth, normally, more than $12,000. Although, according to Mr. Bottomley, there was not and is not now any objection to the negroes who moved into that place, the mere fact of their "arrival" immediately brought on a depreciation of the real estate values in the block to the extent of from $60,000 to $80,000.

[illegible] meetings of white property owners to discuss means of coping with the threatened negro invasion, and finally on Monday night an organization was effected by some thirty property owners, to be known as the "Protective Association of 130th, 131st, and 132d Streets, Between Seventh and Eighth Avenues," with the object of "restricting houses against nuisances in general and especially against the influx of negroes." The following officers were elected: President, John Bottomley; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry Pfluger, and a committee of three men from each street—Silas Hostwick of 130th Street, John H. Loos of 131st Street, and Charles G. Braxmar of 132d Street.

Encouraged by the results achieved by a similar restrictive combination in 136th Street, where the mere fact of restriction, according to Mr. Bottomley, caused a rise of $2,000 or more in the value of each house, the property owners present agreed to co-operate in a similar campaign of exclusion, and to bind themselves against selling or leasing property to negroes, as soon as 85 per cent. of the owners on the blocks in question should join the organization.

Already, Mr. Bottomley says, 65 per cent. of those in 132d Street have so agreed, and the work is being pushed among the property owners in the two other streets. A campaign also will be made among storekeepers in Eighth and Seventh avenues, to get them in as members of the association on payment of $10 annually, by representing to them that an influx of negroes into the neighborhood, by supplanting the well-to-do white trade, will mean a loss in business.

Circular letters will be sent to all real estate brokers asking them point blank whether they prefer to do business with whites or blacks, and warning them that if they choose the latter, the former will do business through other brokers. Some of the brokers who have negotiated the sales of property to negroes, it is said, have even gone so far as to pay the expenses of negroes in from the San Juan district to Harlem. The new association will also, it was said, employ detectives to watch the negro settlers, in order to ascertain to what uses their houses are being put, and to report any disorder to the police.

Mr. Bottomley, who has lived twenty-seven years in his present home, at 304 West 132d Street, was angry yesterday at the tactics pursued by the real estate brokers who negotiated the sales to negroes.

"Just who or what interest is backing them," he said, "we are not yet prepared to say with certainty, but there is a strong and rather well-substantiated rumor that the New York Central Railroad is interested in depressing property values hereabouts, in order to buy up for a tunnel across Manhattan Island somewhere between 130th and 135th Streets."

Mr. Bottomley said he was unable to state the precise evidence on which this theory is based, but said Mr. Taylor had all the facts and could make them public.

Mr. Taylor, at his home, 213 West 130th Street, declared that he was sure the New York Central instigated the negro invasion.

"On April 24, 1910, the railroad bought up all the property between 129th and 137th Streets on the Hudson River," he said, "without stating any purpose for which it was to be used. Some four months ago we learned that a purchaser had bought up all the ground between Madison Avenue and the Harlem River and 134th and 135th Streets. We have reason to believe that the railroad is now the real owner of the property on both rivers, despite the fact that the appraiser of the railroad told me that the Harlem River plot had been bought by a man named Daly, and not by the railroad.

"We believe that the railroad intends to build a tunnel across Manhattan Island through this section, and possibly under both rivers, connecting New Jersey and Long Island, just as do the Pennsylvania tunnels. It may be recalled that the Pennsylvania maintained absolute secrecy about its tunnel plans under Thirty-third Street for eight years, and we feel that the New York Central is going to give us a repetition of that treatment."

Mr. Taylor declared that he believed the New York Central was aiming to run its lines directly under Manhattan and the Harlem River to Montauk Point, which was recently made a port of entry for New York City by President Taft, bringing Europe eight miles nearer to the city than now. Former Senator E. C. Fitzgerald, Mr. Taylor said, bought up twelve square miles at Montauk Point some time ago, of which 160 acres were turned over to the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is plenty of room in the remainder, Mr. Taylor said, for terminal facilities for the New York Central.

Albert H. Harris, general counsel for the railroad, however, declared that he had [illegible] the [illegible] in Manhattan Island mentioned, and that he would almost certainly have heard of it had it been at any time under consideration.

DIED IN CHURCH.

Mrs. Kate Cunningham Was Leaving the Confessional at St. Aloysius's.

While attending the 8 o'clock mass in St. Aloysius's Roman Catholic Church, West 132d Street and Seventh Avenue, Mrs. Kate Cunningham of 130 West 128th Street died suddenly in the aisle after leaving the confessional. Father Gilmartin, who had been in the confessional, hurried to the woman's assistance when he saw her collapse and removed her to the vestry. She was dead when Dr. Martin arrived from Harlem Hospital. She was identified soon after her death.

ARTIST DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA

Canfield's Death Follows That of Friend Bitten by Same Dog.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Bert K. Canfield, a wealthy artist 40 years old, died this afternoon from an attack of hydrophobia, at his home in Ravenna, Ohio.

Canfield made animal drawings his specialty. Ten weeks ago he and Joseph Graboneau, also of Ravenna, were bitten by a mongrel dog, which sank its teeth into Mr. Canfield's hand. Both men had their wounds cauterized and forgot the incident until late in October, when Graboneau developed symptoms of rabies. He died on Nov. 4.

Mr. Canfield went to New York the same evening, and took the Pasteur treatment, returning to Ravenna last week. He seemed to be all right until Sunday, when strange symptoms developed. On Monday he went to the White Hospital, where he became worse, and on Wednesday morning was taken to his home, where he died this afternoon.

Mr. Canfield was the only son of the late C. C. Canfield, a Cleveland business man, who came to Ravenna after retiring from commercial life.

DYING MAN MARRIES.

Hotel Clerk, Ill in Hospital, Sends for Fiancee and Makes Her His Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 30.—Celestin Bourgoin, a patient seriously ill of pneumonia, was married in the Nassau Hospital to-night to Helene Stesser of 58 West Ninetieth Street, Manhattan, by the Rev. John B. Bosshart of New York and the Rev. John Fitzsimmons of this place.

Mr. Bourgoin, who is a hotel clerk at Massapequa, was taken to the hospital several days ago. His condition rapidly became worse, and he asked that Miss Stesser be sent for. She agreed to marry him immediately. With her pastor, the Rev. John B. Bosshart of New York, she went to the town clerk of North Hempstead, and obtained the marriage license. They hastened back to the hospital. The Protestant ceremony was performed first, and the Rev. John Fitzsimmons performed the second ceremony, as Mr. Bourgoin is a Catholic.

After the ceremony Mr. Bourgoin's condition grew worse, and little hope is held out for his recovery.

HURT IN FOOTBALL TACKLE.

Admiral Marmion's Son Has Brain Concussion Following Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30.—Robert Marmion, son of Rear Admiral Marmion of the Regent Athletic Club of Washington, is at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, suffering from concussion of the brain as the result of a fierce tackle made in the game between the Regents of Washington and the Visallas of this city in the inter-State championship series.

The accident occurred while Marmion was trying to tackle Lowe, the Captain of the Visallas. The ball had been thrown to Lowe, who was playing right-end, on a forward pass, and he had started on a brisk run toward the Regents' goal. Marmion rushed to stop the street car full of unconscious to the street car horse, which he was leading was also struck, and it ran away. Barnett was also hit by the missiles and sought shelter in a hallway.

Sergt. William Irving of the Traffic Squad, who was on his way home on a Tenth Avenue car, ran through Fifty-fifth Street to Eleventh Avenue. He saw the riderless police horse going north in Eleventh Avenue, and, riding down the avenue, Irving found Kennedy lying in the road, while Barnett, his prisoner, was cowering in the hallway with a turbulent crowd confronting him.

Irving telephoned for the reserves from Forty-seventh Street and then beat his way through the crowd, that then numbered, perhaps, 1,000, to the side of the unconscious Kennedy. While Irving was bending over Kennedy trying to revive him a taxicab appeared in the avenue. He hailed it and lifted Kennedy into it and ordered the chauffeur to drive at full speed to Roosevelt Hospital.

The reserves arrived about this time, and the police, swinging their sticks, beat back the crowd, while several policemen went through the house from the roof of which the bricks and stones had been thrown, but those responsible for the outrage had long before made their escape and the police got no clue to the guilty persons.

Barnett was escorted between squads of police to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and while he was being arraigned before the desk a man, who said he was Christopher Brooks of 565 West Fifty-third Street, came in and said that Barnett had the pistol against his chest and was about to pull the trigger when Kennedy galloped up. Brooks then became the complainant in a charge of felonious assault against Barnett.

When the excitement following the riot had quieted down, Dr. Potter of Flower Hospital went to the house where Mrs. Young was shot. His examination showed that she was not seriously hurt.

Policeman's Recovery Doubtful.

At Roosevelt Hospital it was said that Kennedy was in a serious condition and that his recovery was doubtful. As for Barnett, the strikebreaker, who in defending himself shot Mrs. Young, he was in such bad shape when taken to the station that Lieut. Sherwood had him removed to Roosevelt Hospital. Besides his broken shoulder, he has numerous bruises and cuts all over his body.

Shortly after the riot was quieted, Lieut. Sherwood of the West Forty-seventh Street station, who had come down with the reserves, noticed a strike breaker standing in front of the stable, acting in a suspicious manner. After asking a few questions and getting unsatisfactory replies, the Lieutenant searched him and found a .32-calibre revolver fully loaded in his pocket. At the police station the man said he was George Dietsch of Chicago, who had been making his home at the company's stable. He was arrested, charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Michael Salter, who the police say is the man known in Chinatown as "Nigger Mike," also got into trouble as a result of rowdyism, incident to the Street Cleaning Department strike. Salter and John Rice, of 313 Pearl Street, were arrested Wednesday at Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue by Policeman Murphy of the West Forty-seventh Street station, who charged them with yelling "scab" at Street Cleaning Department cart drivers. Salter was sent to the Workhouse for five days and Rice for two days, when they were arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday morning.

Notices were sent early yesterday morning by the officials of the Department of Street Cleaning to all the stable foremen, drivers, and sweepers to report for work yesterday at the usual hour, which is about 7 P. M. No one was excepted, and a dump Inspector who got a day off on Wednesday to get married had to report with the others.

All the civil service men who were employed in the Bronx, the lower part of Manhattan, and Brooklyn, were allowed to go at 5 P. M. The regular strikebreakers were employed in the upper part of Manhattan on the east and west sides, where the conditions were worse than in any other part of the city, and at 2 P. M. any of the strikebreakers who were working downtown were drafted for uptown.

W. E. D. STOKES ILL.

Has Acute Indigestion and Won't Be in Court Until Monday.

W. E. D. Stokes was stricken with an attack of acute indigestion yesterday, and at midnight it was announced at the Hotel Ansonia that he would not be able to appear in court, where he is being cross-examined in the trial of Miss Lillian Graham and Miss Ethel Conrad for shooting him, before next Monday.

The announcement was made by Alfred Gleason of the Hotel Ansonia, who is Mr. Stokes's personal attorney. He said:

"Mr. Stokes is very, very ill. He is not going to die, but upon the advice of his physician, Dr. Thornley, he will remain in bed three days."

Mr. Gleason denied that Mr. Stokes's illness is in no way connected with the trial of the young women or his cross-examination, and expressed the wish that the newspapers make that attitude clear.

"Mr. Stokes is most anxious to have the trial proceed," he concluded.

Mr. Stokes left the hotel shortly after noon yesterday in his auto and lunched at the Manhattan Club. Later he went to Madison Square Garden and looked at the horse sale for a time. About 4:30 o'clock he hurried to his auto and told the chauffeur to make all haste back to the hotel, as he was in great pain. Dr. Thornley, who lives at the Ansonia, was called at once and was with Mr. Stokes all the evening.

About six weeks ago it was said last night, Mr. Stokes was stricken in a similar fashion and was kept in bed ten days.

FIRE ON THE BOARDWALK.

Atlantic City Feared Big Blaze, but Only a Lace Store Was Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 30.—Property owners on the Board Walk between Kentucky and Illinois Avenues had a scare to-night when fire was discovered in a lace store conducted by M. Carsa, an Armenian. The fire started only two doors from where the big fire of April, 1902, had its origin, but excellent work by the Fire Department prevented a repetition of that disastrous blaze.

Carsa had his lace business in one of the stores that were recently purchased by P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, when he purchased the Hotel Windsor property. It was a small place and heated by a coal stove. It is believed that the fire started either from the stove becoming overheated or from a gas jet into which laces might have been blown by a draught.

The firemen kept the flames within the store, so that none of the adjoining properties was damaged. The interior of the lace shop was completely gutted. Only about four minutes elapsed between the turning in of the alarm until the firemen were at work, and it was prompt service that prevented the flames spreading. The damage will be about $10,000 to the stock and about $3,000 on the interior of the building.

Latest Shipping News.

By Marconi Wireless—SS Abruzzi, incoming from Naples, was reported 1,600 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:30 P. M., yesterday, due at her pier, if not delayed, Tuesday morning.

Arrived—SS Finland, Antwerp, Nov. 18.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS trade [illegible] flavor in [illegible] and [illegible]—Adv.

WOMAN AT WINDOW SHOT IN STRIKE RIOT

And Mounted Policeman Kennedy, Hit by a Brick Thrown from Roof, Is Likely to Die.

STRIKEBREAKER BADLY HURT

In Defending Himself from Hoodlums He Fired the Shot That Hit the Woman—She Will Recover.

Mounted Policeman John J. Kennedy of the City Island Station, who was in Manhattan on strike duty, was struck on the head with a brick and probably mortally injured; Mrs. Frances Young of 500 West Fifty-fourth Street was shot in the head, and William Barnett of 203 West Sixty-first Street, a Street

TRAIN HITS TROLLEY, MANY ARE INJURED

One Passenger Mortally Hurt in an Erie Crash at Carlstadt, N. J.

FEW ESCAPE BY JUMPING

Locomotive Crashes Into the Car Broadside, Throwing It Off Its Trucks.

Speeding along the edge of the meadow on the way to Hackensack and stations beyond a train on the New York and New Jersey branch of the Erie Railroad collided with a White Line trolley car at the railroad crossing just beyond the station at Carlstadt shortly before midnight last night. The trolley car carried about twenty-five passengers, and two of these are now in the General Hospital at Passaic. One is expected to die.

In the hospital at Passaic are these injured:

BURGER, THOMAS, 232 Willow Avenue, Hoboken; badly bruised about the body.

LYNN, CHARLES, 259 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City; concussion of the brain; expected to die.

From the meagre details which reached the police of Jersey City it is learned that the trolley car was wrecked and nearly every one in it injured. The train left the Erie station in Jersey City at 11:26 P. M. and was well filled with passengers, most of whom had either been to the theatre or visiting friends here.

The train was nearing the Carlstadt station and trolley crossing when the trolley car came bowling along at a fair rate of speed.

There was the grinding sound of brakes and then a crash as the locomotive struck the car, splintering its side and half turning it about. Several passengers jumped from the car when they saw the collision coming, but most of them were caught before they could reach the doors. Those in the middle were the greatest sufferers, the locomotive striking the car fairly in the middle.

A call was sent in for ambulances and physicians from Carlstadt, and those on the train attended to the injured, who were carried into the railroad station and a hotel nearby.

As the trolley car line approaches Carlstadt on the way to that town and Passaic the tracks cross those of the railroad at right angles. At that point it is the duty of the conductor of the trolley car to run ahead and see that the tracks are clear, and when sure that no trains are approaching to throw a switch, which allows the trolley car to go ahead.

This was apparently done, for the car moved ahead, and it was when it was so near the railroad tracks that it was impossible to stop it that the train bore down on it. The force was such that the car was slewed around, and though the body partly left the trucks it was not overturned. Every window in it was broken, and it was the flying glass that did the most damage.

The passenger train quickly came to a stop and those on board went to the assistance of the injured. On the trolley car there were several women and they were taken from the wrecked car in hysterics. Dr. Brooks and Dr. Riordan of Rutherford looked after the injured until the arrival of the ambulance from Passaic. The train was delayed forty-five minutes.

AUTO DASHES INTO TIMES SQ. CROWD

Continued from Page 1.

brother, James A. Gormley of 2,012 New Columbus Avenue, a Boston leather merchant, had just been married to Miss Ella Donovan, daughter of James M. Donovan of Roxbury. Gormley was thrown clear of the automobile and was not hurt. His wife was badly bruised and is in the hospital. Miss Galvin and Miss Gaffey were pinned beneath the car. The former was instantly killed, while Miss Gaffey died several hours later at the City Hospital.

AUTOS HIT FOUR CHILDREN.

One Boy Badly Injured as He Runs Across a Street.

Four children were knocked down yesterday by automobiles, but none of them received dangerous injuries. Daniel Giacinto, a six-year-old lad, as he was crossing Hughes Avenue, near Pelham Avenue, was struck by the car of Robert Maul of 3,424 Greene Street, Jersey City. Mr. Maul had the boy taken in his machine to Fordham Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from internal injuries. The police say the accident was unavoidable.

Another six-year-old, Thomas Mitchell of 566 West Thirty-eighth Street, was bowled over as he was crossing Eleventh Avenue at Thirty-ninth Street by an automobile driven by August Heinsohn of 440 Sherman Street, Astoria, Long Island. At the French Hospital in West Thirty-fourth Street, where he was taken in the car, it was said that his collar bone was broken and he was bruised on the head and body. The lad was taken home, and no arrests were made.

A car belonging to Dr. William Nelson of 1,300 Prospect Avenue and driven by Charles Michaels, 816 East 168th Street, ran into Dorothy Kohler, 8 years old, of 3,745 Park Avenue, and Minnie Muffelner, 11 years old, of 677 Dawson Street. They were taken to the Lebanon Hospital, where only bruises about the legs were discovered. No arrest was made.

LB

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Library Bureau

316 Broadway

RAG ALLEY" ABLAZE.

Stable Wrecked, 40 Horses Saved, and Moving Picture Audience Flees.

A two-alarm fire wrecked the stable of Luigi Lazara at 332 East 108th Street last night and caused much excitement in the block bounded by First and Second Avenues, known as "Rag Alley" because of the many junk shops on both sides of the street. Forty horses in a stable were rescued by the police, and 150 persons in a moving picture show at 2,097 First Avenue, which backs up against the stable, were dismissed with little trouble. The damage is estimated at $3,000.

Because of the many junk shops Battalion Chief Lougherty sent in a second alarm. In the meantime the police were getting out the horses. In the moving picture show the audience was advised of the fire by Jack Ingegnairo, a performer, and Mrs. Josephine Di Pietro, who was at the piano, played operatic selections while the audience made a quick exit.

MINNESOTA FAVORS TAFT.

So Its Governor Says—West Not Radical, He and Idaho Executive Agree.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—"Minnesota is for Taft," said Gov. A. O. Eberhardt of that State when questioned to-day regarding the contention of the progressive Republicans that his State was decidedly against the President.

"The Winona speech is forgotten now, and I am sure the President will be renominated," he continued. "The idea spread broadcast that there is a remarkable growth of radicalism in the West is all a mistake. There is no radicalism in the West. The people of the West are progressive, but not radical."

Gov. Hawley of Idaho indorsed the Minnesota Governor's view. "Idaho is progressive, but don't get the idea that we are radical," he said. "Senator La Follette is a radical, but I think the majority of our people would vote for Taft as against him."

Gov. Norris of Montana said it would be a toss-up between the two men in his State.

BRYAN WARNS DEMOCRATS.

Beware Federal Incorporation and Aldrich Plan—Would Remove Littleton.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 30.—In a three-page editorial in The Commoner to-day William J. Bryan says in part:

"The Democratic Congress has two dangers to avoid: First, Federal incorporation of big business, and, second, the Central Bank contemplated by the Aldrich Currency scheme. The Democratic Party ought to stand as a unit against both of these.

"The first is intended to relieve the trusts of the annoyance of State regulation, and the second is intended to enable Wall Street to strengthen its strangle hold on the country's business. Beware."

Bryan also urges the Democrats in Congress to remove Littleton from the Stanley Steel Investigating Committee. Bryan says:

"It is very plain that Littleton cannot be depended upon to aid in carrying out a Democratic programme of genuine antagonism to trust imposition. He is a thorough-going reactionary, and he will be retired from the committee if the House Democrats really desire that Democratic professions on the trust question be accepted seriously.

"The three faithful Democratic members of the Steel Committee have raised a question that cannot be dodged or trifled with. It can only be met by removing Littleton from the committee."

ILLICIT STILLS IN DRY STATES

Prohibitory Laws Seem to Encourage Them—2,488 Seized Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Illicit distilling is steadily increasing in the United States, "especially in those States in which prohibitory laws have been enacted," according to Commissioner Cabell of the Internal Revenue Bureau. In the last fiscal year 2,488 illicit distilleries were seized and destroyed by the internal revenue agents, as compared with 1,911 for the previous year.

"The prevalence of this practice will be better understood," declares Mr. Cabell, "when it is recalled that there were operated last year only 923 registered distilleries in the entire United States."

Illicit distilling, Mr. Cabell adds, is most extensively prevalent in the States of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The Geraghtys Enjoy Thanksgiving.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. John Paul Geraghty, the latter formerly Miss Julia French, had a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner to-day at their cottage home in Everett Street, having as their guests, the father and mother of Mr. Geraghty, the Misses Geraghty, and a few friends. The turkey was purchased by Mrs. Geraghty Wednesday and was one of the largest to be had in Newport. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Geraghty went automobiling and made a few calls.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
4:20—206 Grand St.; Downtown Merchants' Club	$500
6:40—809 West 69th St.; Tony Marago	Slight
7:35—746 9th Av.; Frank Mayo	Trifling
9:05—141 Central Park West; Mrs. I. Embrial	$50
9:14—159 Vermilye Av.; Allen Construction Co	$300
11:35—207 West 75th St.; C. B. Doelger	$300
11:35—158 Lewis St.; G. W. Levy	$10
P. M.	
12:30—843 East 81st St.; Thomas Garvey	None
12:46—145 Goerck St.; Louis Doehman	$25
2:00—100 West 61st St.; Antonio Fusco	$5
2:21—10 Lawrence St.; Burke Brooker	Slight
2:50—Featherbed Lane and Macomba Road, the Bronx; T. Crimm	$25
3:00—1,422 Amsterdam Av.; unknown	Trifling
3:40—749 3d Av.; G. Biker	None
3:50—749 Tinton Av., Bronx; T. Juarido	$200
4:50—3 E. 118th St.; Sarah Goodman	Trifling
5:25—53 E. 132d St.; D. Hunt	Trifling
5:40—223 E. 150th St.; M. Tadbair	Trifling
6:00—243 Cherry St.; J. Brass	Trifling
7:10—2,224 7th Av.; unknown	None
7:20—438 W. 58th St.; Mary Samon	Trifling
P. M.	
7:40—930 1st Av.; Samuel Davidson	$5
8:10—3 East 115th St.; Sarah Goodman	$50
8:25—55 Manhattan St.; Mrs. Wilson	$10
9:05—501 West 55th St.; F. Abell	Trifling
9:15—32 1st St.; unknown	$100
9:40—332 East 108th St.; Luigi Lazaro	$1,500
9:45—219 4th St.; Charles Krolin	$50
10:10—615 East 14th St.; Weil & Meyer	$50

OIL TRUST SCATTERED FAR IN THE MAILS

200,000 Certificates of Shares in 33 Subsidiaries Sent Out to 6,000 Stockholders.

OFFICES UNDER MANY ROOFS

Only Seven Remain at 26 Broadway—John D. Rockefeller Relieved of the Work of Signing Certificates.

The disintegration of the Oil Trust has been carried out in accordance with the decree of the Supreme Court, and to-day those stockholders who do not live too far away will receive bulky envelopes containing their proportionate shares in the thirty-three subsidiaries which the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey controlled. The envelopes were mailed or expressed yesterday to stockholders in the New Jersey corporation of record on Aug. 31.

There are more than 6,000 of these stockholders, and consequently the number of new certificates distributed aggregates more than 200,000. One of the subsidiaries, the Galena Signal Oil Company, has issues of both common and preferred stock, so that it is accountable for 12,000 certificates alone. The signing of these 200,000 certificates was in itself a monumental job. It has been in progress for two or three months, or ever since the accountants at 26 Broadway finished figuring out the complicated fractional shares belonging to the various stockholders under the new dispensation.

Each certificate had to be signed by two officials of the issuing company, but the work was reduced materially by the use of a signing machine. This is an apparatus equipped with eighteen fountain pens. The signer writes his name with one of the pens and the other pens form the same signature in somewhat the same way that a pantagraph reproduces a picture when the operator traces over the original picture with it. Although John D. Rockefeller is president of a number of the subsidiaries as well as of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, matters were so arranged as to make it unnecessary for him to take any part in the gigantic signing operation.

With the certificates was sent out a certain amount of information concerning the thirty-three subsidiaries, now to embark on the sea of competition on their own account. Ordinary stockholders in the parent company have never known much about these subsidiaries and apparently they have never cared much about their affairs as profits and losses alike went into the pot at 26 Broadway and good big dividends on the total operations came out. Now, however, with separate holdings of stock in the various companies it is expected that the stockholders will want to know a great deal more about them.

When the dissolution was first ordered persons connected with the Stock Exchange suggested unofficially to those in control at 26 Broadway that full information as to the assets, business, and earnings of subsidiaries be furnished to the Exchange, so that the several issues of stock might be listed. They got no encouragement so far as the immediate future was concerned, and as the Standard Oil Company itself has never furnished such information as a basis for the listing of its own shares, which are consequently relegated to the Curb, the course of the subsidiaries hereafter in this respect is problematical.

The information that the stockholders will now receive does not include any of these figures, but it may lead up to their obtaining them later on, when the annual meetings of the companies are held. The information that is given is as to where the headquarters of the companies will be, the date of their organization, and the date of their annual meetings. As there is likely to be a desire on the part of many stockholders to find some means of buying or selling their fractional shares in such a way as to consolidate their interests into full shares in some of the companies, the headquarters where transfers on the books of the companies may be made is of immediate importance, and they are advised that all communications relative to transfers should be addressed to the companies direct. The office at 26 Broadway has thus relieved itself at the outset of handling such inquiries and arranged to distribute them along with the shares in the various companies.

This list also throws some light on the exodus of companies and consequently of officials and employes from the main office, which has been in preparation for some time, and which is expected to be pretty well completed during the coming week. Some of the companies have no offices at 26 Broadway now. Others that have offices there will be moved, in most cases to other cities. A number of pipe line companies which have no separate offices at 26 Broadway, but have a sort of common office under the name of United Pipe Lines, which is not a corporation, will go elsewhere.

The new headquarters and transfer offices of the various companies are as follows:

The Atlantic Refining Co., 3144 Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia.

Borne Scrymser Company, 80 South Street, New York.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Co., 26 Broadway, New York.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., (Cons.), 17 State Street, New York.

Colonial Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York.

Continental Oil Company, McPhee Building, Denver.

The Crescent Pipe Line Co., 424 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Cumberland Pipe Line Co., 206 Seneca Street, Oil City, Penn.

The Eureka Pipe Line Co., 206 Seneca Street, Oil City, Penn.

Galena-Signal Oil Co., corner Liberty and South Park Streets, Franklin, Penn.

Indiana Pipe Line Co., 26 Broadway, New York.

National Transit Co., 206 Seneca Street, Oil City, Penn.

New York Transit Co., 26 Broadway, New York.

Northern Pipe Line Co., 26 Broadway, New York.

The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

The Prairie Oil & Gas Co., Independence, Kan.

The Solar Refining Co., Lima, Ohio.

Southern Pipe Line Co., 206 Seneca Street, Oil City, Penn.

South Penn Oil Co., 424 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh.

South West Penn Pipe Lines, 206 Seneca Street, Oil City, Penn.

Standard Oil Co., (California,) 461 Market Street, San Francisco.

Standard Oil Co., (Indiana,) 72 West Adams Street, Chicago.

Standard Oil Co., (Kansas,) Neodesha, Kan.

Standard Oil Co., (Kentucky,) Louisville, Ky.

Standard Oil Co., (Nebraska,) Brandies Building, Omaha, Neb.

Standard Oil Co. of New York, 26 Broadway, New York.

Standard Oil Co., (New Jersey,) 26 Broadway, New York.

The Standard Oil Co., (Ohio,) 8,235 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland.

Swan & Finch Company, 151 Madien Land, New York.

Union Tank Line Co., 26 Broadway, New York.

Vacuum Oil Co., Rochester Savings Bank Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Washington Oil Co., 424 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Waters-Pierce Oil Co., 420 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Anglo-American Oil Co., 36 and 38 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W., England.

The dates for the annual meetings of the thirty-four companies, including the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, run all the way from January to May, so that the stockholders will have five months in which to obtain detailed information as to their distributed holdings, unless special meetings should be called sooner. It is not expected that the people who have been in control of the combination will make any arrangements for special meetings, as their policy all along has been a literal compliance with the decree of the Supreme Court, neither more nor less. Whether other stockholders may take steps for an earlier satisfaction of their curiosity cannot be foretold, but the prospects are that until the regular meeting times they will have to depend for any estimate they may wish to make as to the value of their holdings on the report of the Commissioner of Corporations, the figures in which represent conditions in 1906. Since then no official statement has been made as to any of the subsidiaries.

These 1906 figures will be of little value in fixing the value of the stock in the several companies. Not only are they five years old, but in that time the oil business of the entire world has been revolutionized by overproduction. This condition has extended to the United States as well as other countries through the increase of independent operations, notably the invasion by the late John W. Gates's Texas company of one of the Standard's more profitable fields. Thus, though in that year the earnings ranged from over 1,900 per cent. for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, 600 per cent. for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and 508 per cent. for the Colonial Oil Company to as little as 2 per cent. for others and deficits as high as 8 per cent. on three or four more, these figures as to profits may be greatly reduced in some cases by the change in general conditions in the oil business, not to speak of the effect that will gradually become apparent of changed relations among the companies themselves due to their severance from the parent company.

No provision has been made for the elimination of the fractional shares included in most of the certificates sent out yesterday, and apparently that is to be left to the separate companies when they meet. The usual Wall Street practice where fractional shares are issued is to have them listed on the Stock Exchange where they are dealt in by their holders until they become consolidated into full shares and are transferred on the books of the company accordingly. This will not be possible in the case of the oil companies for the same reason that their shares in general cannot be listed at present—the requirement of the Exchange as to statements of assets, earnings, &c. Another plan often adopted is for the company issuing fractional shares to fix the book value of the stock and offer to buy or sell fractional shares at that price. In this way, when all the fractions have been consolidated, the company has neither made nor lost anything, but has simply served as a convenience to its stockholders. No such arrangement as this has been made, and the masters of the combination are understood to have taken the view that it could be made only by the several companies themselves after the stock had been distributed.

There has never been before so aggravated a case of fractional shares as that arising from the dissolution of the Oil Trust. They are usually due to stock dividends or the issue of rights to subscribe to new stock, say on ten per cent. basis, so that the owner of a single share would receive a tenth of a share and the other fractions would be in tenths. The denominator of the Standard Oil fractions is not only very much larger, but it is quite remote from any connection with the decimal system. That denominator is 983,383, which is the number of $100 shares of stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey outstanding. The numerator in the case of each company is the same as the number of shares in that company owned by the parent corporation.

In the case of the Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd., the number of shares held by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is the same as the number of its own shares outstanding. It is understood that this is due to the fact that when it was formed the number of shares was made the same as that of the New Jersey Company, both having an authorized issue of 1,000,000 shares. The English company shares are of the par value of £1 sterling as against the Standard's $100, and it is thought that this was done so that they could be issued on the basis of share for share. The Anglo-American dates back to 1887 and the transactions of those times are somewhat obscure now, but whatever may have been the circumstances the result is that the present distribution of shares in the Anglo-American is on the basis of share for share.

This, however, is the only simple case in the whole lot.

In order to make sure that there was no mistake in any allotment, each division of fractional shares allotted to any particular stockholder was checked over six times.

When it comes to the distribution of dividends on the fractional shares by the thirty-three former subsidiaries the arithmetic involved in figuring out the amount of each of the thirty-three checks to each of the holders of so many 983,383ds shares is likely to make the recent operation seem simple, but the labor will now be divided among the accounting departments of the different companies, and there is little doubt that eventually, by one means or another, the fractional shares will be eliminated or consolidated.

PREDICTS A NEW SLAVERY.

U. S. District Attorney Wilkerson Says Trusts Threaten the Nation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—"Great combinations of industry are threatening our country with a worse slavery than that which our fathers have driven from the land," said United States District Attorney James H. Wilkerson last night in a speech before the Illinois St. Andrew Society at its annual dinner. Mr. Wilkerson took the place of Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who was unable to attend.

"The defense of these combinations that are stifling competition," he continued, "is that they serve to effect economy of production and cheapen prices. If economy is to be secured through the sacrifice of the independent business man it is too great a price to pay. If cheapness is obtained at such a price it would be better that the great inventions of Watt, Morse, and Edison had withered in their brains.

"We boast of our enormous resources. If we are not careful those resources will be our undoing. The mines will be our slave pits, the railroads will be the bonds of our slavery, the whirl and clang of the mills will be noise of the lash and clanking of our chains."

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We welcome the small investor. Our specialty is service to men with modest savings for investment.

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"Moral Effect"

CHARACTER is fortified by our bond. ¶ It has a wonderfully **restraining influence** and some are better able to **resist temptation** when under bond. Business men frequently overlook this feature.

Every merchant should bond his employes in our Company—the *moral effect* ***alone*** is worth many times the premium cost.

We bond more people than any other Company in the World

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

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"America's Leading Surety Company"

HE'D END WALL ST. AS MONEY CENTRE

Prof. Laughlin of Chicago Denies That $1,000,000 Was Collected by National Citizens' League.

HARD UP FOR FUNDS, HE SAYS

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Not Helping, He Declares — Plan Co-operation of Banks, Rather Than Centralization.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Citizens' League, founded in May, said to-night to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the League as yet had not adopted a definite plan beyond a determination to band together the business men of the country in a currency reform.

"If we can accomplish our purpose it will mean that the money centre of the country will be taken away from Wall Street," he said. "No measure will be satisfactory to us unless it is clear that the new system that it proposes is not controlled by any ambitious business interest."

Prof. Laughlin denied that $1,000,000 had been collected by the league.

"The real truth of the matter is that on several occasions we have been within a few hundred dollars of bankruptcy," he said, "and we only were saved from this fate through the renewed efforts we made to solicit small subscriptions. We have little money and never had any intention of collecting $1,000,000 to carry on our work."

The statement recently has been made that the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York was behind the movement, and that this firm had been interested in the raising of $1,000,000 that was said to be necessary before the plan could be given a substantial footing. Prof. Laughlin denied that this was so, and added that as far as he knew the firm had no connection with the league.

"Of course, any of its members may join," he said. "The membership of the League is non-partisan; it is open to businessmen all over the country who feel that a currency reform based on a now banking and credit system ought to be established."

The plan of the League has not been definitely determined, and the action of Congress will be awaited before much is done.

"If Congress fails to provide a suitable reform policy, then we shall get busy and build up a plan that all businessmen can back," he said. "Already we have organized a great number of the businessmen into groups in twenty-five States, and we are extending the organization."

The difference between the League's plan and that proposed by Senator Aldrich has not been determined.

"There are a number of good features in the Aldrich plan," remarked Prof. Laughlin, "and we propose to adopt as many of them as we need. Just now we have nothing more to offer than a statement of principles."

The seven fundamental principles of the League are:

Co-operation not dominant centralization, of all banks by an evolution out of Clearing House experience.

Perfection of the credit system of the country from the domination of any group of financiers or political interests.

Independence of all banks, National or State, uniform treatment in discount, and rate for all banks, large or small.

Provision for making liquid the sound commercial paper of all banks either in form of credit or banknotes, redeemable in gold or lawful money.

Elasticity of currency and credit in time of seasonal demands and stringency, and full protection over extension.

Legalization of acceptance of time bills of exchange, united to create discount markets at home and abroad.

The organization of better banking facilities with other countries to aid in the extent of our foreign trade.

The office of the league is at 228 West Jackson Boulevard. The officers are: John D. Farrell, President; John Barton Payne, Vice President; A. C. Bartlett, Treasurer, and Prof. J. L. Laughlin, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

LAMAR HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

Says So in His Luxurious Apartment and Emphasizes It.

David Lamar, the Wall Street speculator who is charged by Congressman Martin W. Littleton with acting hand-in-glove with Henry B. Martin, Secretary of the Stanley Investigating Committee, both in promoting the investigation of the United States Steel Corporation for purposes of bear speculation, and in receiving through Martin advance notice of confidential affairs of the Stanley Committee, was discovered by a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon, despite his alleged conspicuous absence in these days as to business or home address in any of the directories.

Lamar lives in a luxurious apartment on Riverside Drive, with his wife and children. Marble busts and figures peep forth from every corner of the parlor and drawing room, and the parquet floors are soft with deep Oriental rugs.

Lamar is still as tall and broad as when, in 1909, his wife, after a quarrel about a chorus girl, declared him "a handsome and wonderful man." He is also ultra-suave and ultra-polite. Nobody looking on him or listening to him would suspect that he is the same man who was indicted for conspiracy in hiring "Monk" Eastman and other thugs to "do up" his coachman after the latter had whipped him in self-defense years ago.

Suave Mr. Lamar was uncommunicative, however, about the Littleton charges.

"I will only say that I have nothing to say," he said.

He would neither affirm nor deny that he knew or had been in close touch with Mr. Martin concerning the Steel investigation, seeming to feel that, so long as his name was mentioned as a moving power in the matter, it didn't matter whether he was charged with anything else or not.

"Remember, now," he repeated, as he conducted the reporter not only to the elevator but even out to the Drive, "I will only say that I have nothing to say."

Advertisement of

JOHN DAVID

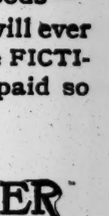
Edited by Gruman

WHEN the inevitable Mr. Pry pops his offhand question at you:—*"Who made that overcoat?"* must you clear your throat and cough deprecatingly? Not if it's a *Stein-Bloch*. A Stein-Bloch is the *only* Overcoat with a lineage that arches half-a-century. It is the lumped achievement of a race of *great tailors*.

Stein-Bloch has handed down the heritage of his genius to his sons. His ideals remain *uncommercialized*. Though his body is dust, his spirit "goes marching on."

When you buy an Overcoat—Raglan, Storm-Ulster, Belt-Back or Chesterfield—*you pay no more for a Stein-Bloch* than you'd pay for some maladroit coat that trumpets its base birth in a "factory."

Made by Stein-Bloch
Overcoats $20 *to* $60
Suits $20 *to* $50



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You can buy card and filing equipment at *much lower prices than ours.*

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And will compare our goods—

We do not believe you will ever again be willing to pay the FICTITIOUS PRICES you have paid so long.

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Distinctive and original in body design, with many new features. Extra wide doors (35 inches) with full height. Chassis built very low, yet with ample road clearance. Bodies are made of aluminum, therefore light in weight. Equipment complete in every detail, including electric lights inside and out. Non-smoking oiling system. These cars are built entirely in the Garford shops. You are cordially invited to call and thoroughly inspect

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THE R. & L. COMPANY

Mt. Rainier Type

Garford Distributors

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"A Single Bucket of Water Would Have Saved the Capitol at Albany."
Says an eyewitness.

Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers
are the first bucket of water.

General Fire Extinguisher Company
New York Office, 1 Liberty Street

All fires are the same size at the start. The "Grinnell" checks fires in their incipiency.

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Keeps the scalp healthy and free from dandruff.

CRUDOL nourishes the hair and makes it grow.

CRUDOL keeps the hair from drying up and falling out and makes the hair soft, luxurians and glossy.

No alcohol or poisons. Safe to use on old heads or young.
CRUDOL at drug or department stores in collapsible tin tubes, 25c. and 50c., or direct from THE CRUDOL COMPANY, 1777 Broadway, New York. A liberal trial tube for 10c. in stamps.

TELL OF GHASTLY ARAB ATROCITIES

Reports from Italian Foreign Minister Received at Embassy in Washington.

SHELLING ARABIAN PORTS

Mocha and Fort Sheik Said Bombarded by the Italians—Mass in This City for Italian Dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Stories of almost incredible barbarities on the part of Arabs and Turks are contained in dispatches received at the Italian Embassy here. The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs describes atrocities on the Italian wounded which included crucifixion and burial alive. Women, it is said, took part in the perpetration of these cruelties. The Minister says:

Near the Mosque of Hani, where the medical post of the Twenty-seventh Battalion of Bersaglieri had been located, and in its vicinity twenty-eight bodies of our soldiers were found. They were horribly mutilated, crucified, with their throats cut open, impaled, torn to pieces, and dismembered. Among them there was the body of a Surgeon Lieutenant.

In the Arab cemetery, near the place where the Fourth Company of Bersaglieri was located, seven bodies of Bersaglieri were discovered. They had been interred alive, with the heads out of the earth. The body of one of these showed that he had been terribly tortured. It showed many shot and dagger wounds; the eyes had been pulled out and threaded, and the eyelids sewn to the brows. This body showed terrible spasmodic contractions. * * * Another had one arm out of the earth, from which the hand had been cut off. The body of a Bersagliero had been torn to pieces.

A Captain's cap has been found. Its owner was identified by Corporal Pasqui, who escaped miraculously after remaining over four hours in a ditch. He testifies that among the ferocious hordes were Turks and women. The military Engineer Corps took photographs.

It is reported that to-night, (Nov. 29,) in the Arab cemetery in the interior of the city, the body of an Italian gunner was found with many dagger wounds. The murderers were many, and among them there was a local policeman, (Zaptie,) who is now under arrest. From other sources it is reported that the murder was committed by the aforesaid Zaptie, with the passive assistance of other Zapties, who concealed the crime.

The dispatch also confirms the report of the withdrawal of the Italian troops from Hani. This, it is said, was necessary because the Turks had polluted the wells.

PERIM, Nov. 30.—The fortified seaport of Mocha, in the Province of Yemen, was bombarded this morning by Italian warships. No details are available.

News has also been received here that an Italian warship is bombarding Fort Sheik Said on the Arabian coast.

A special mass for the Italian soldiers killed in the war with Turkey was celebrated in the Church of St. Anthony in Sullivan Street yesterday. The church was crowded, those present being mostly Italians. The service was in Italian.

The sermon was preached by Father Michael Angelo Draghetti, who traced the history of Tripoli in respect to Italy, saying that inasmuch as Tripoli originally belonged to Italy, it was natural for Italy to go to war to reacquire what was once hers. He said that Tripoli belonged to Italy at the time of the Romans, but that the Turks had grabbed it, and then committed atrocities upon the Italians there.

At the conclusion of his sermon Father Draghetti offered a long prayer for the souls of the soldiers who gave their lives that Italy might regain her lost province.

OPIUM CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

Twelve Countries Represented in the Deliberations at the Hague.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 30.—Twelve nations will be represented at the International Opium Conference, which meets here to-morrow. These are the United States, Great Britain, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Russia, and Siam. Bishop Brent of the Episcopal Church in the Philippines will preside.

The conference is an outcome of the Opium Commission which assembled at Shanghai in 1909. When the United States first mooted the question of an international discussion of the opium traffic a conference was proposed, but in deference to the views of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, who advocated a preliminary commission of experts to inquire into the facts before delegates with full powers were appointed to an International Commission, this course was adopted.

The conference which meets to-morrow is invested with full powers. It is understood that a draft programme has been drawn up and submitted to the countries concerned.

Great Britain will initiate a discussion on the necessity of a thorough consideration of the use of morphine and cocaine, which are tending to supplant the use of opium in the Far East. The Italian Government will propose a discussion on the hasheesh traffic, while the Dutch Government will move resolutions dealing with the smuggling of opium into Dutch possessions in the Far East.

The American delegation consists of Bishop Brent, Dr. Hamilton Wright of Maine, Dr. H. J. Finger of California, F. L. Huidekoper of Washington, D. C., and Wallace J. Young of Illinois.

The Olympic Sails for This Port.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 30.—The fog lifted in the night and the White Star liner Olympic, which had been detained, was able to sail at 7:15 A. M. for New York. She has 1,200 passengers on board, and is making her first voyage since her collision with the British cruiser Hawke Sept. 20.

YUAN SHI-KAI MAY DESIRE THE THRONE

Rumors That He Seeks to be Regent, if Not Emperor—Sends Manchu Troops Away.

MEDIATION BEING TALKED OF

United States, Britain, and Japan in Close Communication — Rebels Take Hill Outside Nanking.

PEKING, Nov. 30.—The National Assembly convened in secret session to-day at the request of Yuan Shi-Kai, the Premier. The number of members present has not been ascertained, but it is believed to have been small. Most of those in attendance were imperialists.

The Franco-Belgian loan of $30,000,000, which was negotiated by the Japanese Baron Cottu, was approved, as also was the contract in conjunction with the loan for a bridge across the Yang-tse River between Hankow and Wu-Chang. The sum of 14,000,000 taels, (about $8,000,000,) to be delivered to the Government through the Russo-Belgian Bank here, will be forthcoming immediately.

There has been a significant movement of troops in and out of Peking, Manchus departing and Chinese taking their places. It is reliably reported that by reason of these changes the garrison is now almost equally balanced in Manchu and Chinese troops.

The action of the Regent in permitting the departure of the Manchus is believed to indicate his reliance on the loyalty of Yuan Shi-Kai. It is reported that the real reason for it was that Yuan feared an outbreak among the troops, which would augment his difficulties and possibly result in anti-foreign disorders. Prominent Manchus, however, distrust Yuan, and believe that his object was solely to obtain complete power.

Reports are seriously circulated here that Yuan intends to assume the Regency, if not the throne.

Friends of the Premier, fearing his assassination by either Manchus or Chinese, recently asked several of the foreign Legations to take measures to protect him. The Legations, through the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, intimated their willingness to acquiesce.

Most of the provinces have declined or ignored the Government's summons to them to send representatives to Peking to discuss the Constitution, but it is said they are willing to meet delegates from the loyal provinces at Shanghai. Yuan Shi-Kai has signified his willingness to accept the Constitution if the provinces are agreeable to it.

The negotiations between Gen. Feng Kwo-Chang, commanding the imperial troops at Hankow, and Gen. Li Yuen-Heng, commanding the revolutionaries, for an armistice continue through the medium of the Consuls. The Government considers that the armistice has already gone into effect, but Gen. Feng reports that occasional firing takes place at Wu-Chang and Han-Yang.

Consular reports from Sze-Chuen, dated Nov. 29, announce that the Imperialists defeated the rebels in a pitched battle on Nov. 27 at Ning-Yuen, in the south of Sze-Chuen. The missionaries are safe.

NANKING, Friday, Dec. 1.—The last position of the imperial troops on Purple Hill has been captured by the revolutionists.

TOKIO, Nov. 30.—It is believed in influential quarters here that the stage has already been reached in the situation in China for mediation by the powers.

Which power will take the initiative, however, remains to be seen.

The opinion prevails that Japan, England, and the United States will take concerted action for restoring peace in China.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 1.—In reply to an inquiry the Foreign Office says that Great Britain, the United States, and Japan are in close communication regarding the situation in China. They would be glad to offer mediation should the opportunity arise. For the present, however, they are observing strict neutrality.

The British Government is consulting with Sir John Jordan, its Minister at Peking, regarding the desirability of sending troops, but it does not appear that foreigners are now in greater danger than they have hitherto been.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Admiral Murdock, commander of the Asiatic Station, has sent two of his ships, the collier Pompey and the gunboat Quiros, up the Yang-tse-Kiang from Shanghai to Nanking, where Gen. Chang and his army are besieged by the revolutionaries.

This will make a force of four American naval vessels lying in the river off Nanking, with as many more warships of other nationalities. If the bombardment of the city cannot be prevented the few remaining foreigners there can find refuge on the warships.

It is not now expected that any troops will be dispatched from Manila to China until there has been another meeting of the council of foreign ministers at Peking.

The cruiser New Orleans arrived at Che-Foo this morning and so is in a position to move quickly to Tien-Tsin if occasion should arise.

MANILA, Nov. 30.—One hundred marines left here to-day on the United States collier Abarenda, to replace the hundred men withdrawn from the cruiser Rainbow at Shanghai to reinforce the legation guard at Peking.

There is an unofficial plan on foot here to send 450 scouts with the Fifteenth Infantry to China.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—Richard C. Kerens, the American Ambassador, is negotiating with the Municipality of Vienna for the acquisition of a site for an embassy building in the Schwarzenberg Plats. The site is at present occupied by an infantry barracks. The situation is the finest in Vienna, and in the centre of the diplomatic quarter.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 30.—The elections for the Upper Chamber of Parliament were concluded to-day. The new House will consist of 87 Conservatives, 51 Liberals, and 12 Socialists, as compared with 116 Conservatives, 30 Liberals, and 4 Socialists in the previous House.

SANTO DOMINGO, Nov. 30.—The National Congress met this morning. Several days will be required to pass a law for the appointment of a Provisional President.

DENOUNCES MME. CURIE.

Gustave Thery Continues His Attacks on Her and Prof. Langevin.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Although the Curie case is the subject of considerable conversation and gossip, France is not showing extraordinary interest therein, and there are no present indications that it will develop into what the French call a "cause célèbre."

The newspapers have as yet made no mention of any of the letters supposed to have been written by Prof. Langevin to Mme. Curie. They have not been printed, first, because this is prohibited by law, and, second, because the publication of private correspondence concerning close personal relations is distinctly against the French interpretation of honor and propriety.

In the meantime Mme. Langevin, who has brought charges against her husband and Mme. Curie, has found a stout defender in Gustave Théry, who publishes weekly a violent anti-Semitic pamphlet entitled The Louvre. Théry was formerly a professor in one of the Paris colleges, and is well known in some educational circles.

In a new statement issued to-day, Théry insists again that an attempt is being made to stifle the Curie case, and charges that "powerful and redoubtable enemies grouped about the Sorbonne" stand guard over the courts to prevent justice from being done.

The charges which Mme. Langevin has brought against her husband and Mme. Curie will come up in court on Dec. 12. Mme. Curie has retained Raymond Poincaré to defend the action, while Prof. Langevin has selected Alexandre Millerand as his lawyer.

Théry contends that Mme. Langevin's life has been a veritable "calvary"—that she has suffered from a campaign of shameful criminal suggestions on the part of a woman, which reached a climax in an attempt to steal her children from her. As the French divorce laws make it difficult to reach a husband under certain circumstances, Théry asserts that the complainant had to summon Mme. Curie and Prof. Langevin to the common Correctional Court as the only possible remedy for her "moral and physical torture," which, he says, has extended over a period of years.

In contrast to the attacks in Théry's pamphlet, La Vie Heureuse, a prominent monthly publication devoted to women's interests, to-day prints a large portrait of Mme. Curie as the recipient of the Nobel prize in chemistry and praises her as a beautiful type of woman.

OPPOSITION M. P.'S QUIT.

Depart When Guillotine Is Applied to Insurance Bill Amendments.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—There was a remarkable scene in the House of Commons to-night when the Government applied the "guillotine" to 470 amendments in the report stage of the Insurance bill.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, heatedly accused the Ministers of acting in obedience to the Redmonites in thus "flouting Parliament in order to clear the road for Home Rule for Ireland." Mr. Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as hotly replied that the Government was only following the example set by Unionist Governments.

The excitement was intense and the members faced the prospect of a division on each amendment when, on the Speaker putting the first amendment, the entire Opposition rose and made a dramatic exit from the chamber amid derisive Ministerial cheering. Then, in a dreary monotone, the Speaker began normally putting the amendments and when he became fatigued the Deputy Speaker relieved him. All the 470 amendments were adopted, and in only a single case was a division challenged by the Laborites.

This concluded Part I of the bill. The remaining parts will be "guillotined" to-morrow.

MONARCHS STORM-TOSSED.

Queen Mary's Quarters in the Medina Flooded and She Has to Move.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Reports reaching here from the steamship Medina, which is conveying King George and Queen Mary to India for the Durbar, are that the vessel had an extremely rough passage through the Bay of Biscay.

The sea, which is usually rough in the bay, was uncommonly turbulent and a portion of the Queen's apartments was flooded. Queen Mary was forced to vacate hastily and take up her quarters in her special storm cabin with a swinging cot, but the King, who is a good sailor, continued to occupy his usual cabin.

The Medina, which has proved herself a good sea vessel, suffered less than the convoying warships, which were severely buffeted by the gale. Several of them suffered damages to boats and railing and the King, appreciating the difficulties under which they were laboring, ordered them to steam ahead of the Medina.

FATALITY ON BANKERS' SHIP.

Fireworks Explosion on the Carrillo Kills Carpenter—Captain Hurt.

COLON, Nov. 30.—The steamers Carrillo, Sixaola, and Tivives, bringing the members of the Bankers' Association and their wives, who have been making a cruise in the Caribbean Sea after participating in the convention of the American Bankers' Association at New Orleans, arrived here this morning.

The passage was marred last night by a firework accident on board the Carrillo, as a result of which the ship's carpenter of that vessel was killed, his head being blown off, and Capt. H. P. Smith was badly injured in the leg.

The party left here for Panama this morning.

SANGER'S SLAYER A SUICIDE.

His Body Found on the Railroad Near the Scene of the Crime.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Herbert Cooper, the insane man who murdered his employer, Lord George Sanger, the well-known circus owner, on Tuesday, at East Finchley, committed suicide yesterday on the railroad two miles from the scene of the crime.

Cooper's decapitated body was found this morning.

Madero Has an Aeroplane Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 30.—President Madero to-day had his first trip in an aeroplane. He was taken up for a short flight above the aviation field here by George Dyott, an English aviator.

Rapid Transit Service
BETWEEN
New York and Newark
ELECTRIC ALL-STEEL TRAINS

Hudson Terminal —20 Minutes— Park Place

Stopping at Grove Street and Exchange Place, Jersey City.

160 Week-Day Trains 126 Sunday Trains

All tickets to or from Park Place will be good to or from Market Street or South Street, Newark, on steam trains connecting with tube trains at Jersey City. Consult Special Time Tables.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SAY RUSSIAN WANTED SHUSTER MURDERED

Persians Assert Man Who Tried to Kill American Swore Official Incited Crime.

BOMBS FOR HIM NOW FOUND

Great Britain Joins in Blaming Him—Sir Edward Grey Declares That He "Made Things Impossible."

TEHERAN, Nov. 30.—The police have discovered several bombs which, it is alleged, had been prepared for the assassination of W. Morgan Shuster, the American, who holds the post of Treasurer General of Persia.

It is said that a similar conspiracy was uncovered some months ago, but hushed up. At the time, it was stated, that a Persian, who was implicated in the alleged plot swore that a Russian official in Persia urged him to assassinate Mr. Shuster.

The National Assembly is in secret session to discuss the ultimatum of Russia calling for the dismissal of Mr. Shuster from the post of Treasurer General. Prominent members of the Assembly declare that body to be unanimous against yielding to Russia.

Last night the Government requested that Russia extend the time limit of forty-eight hours for the carrying out of the ultimatum, but Russia refused to do so.

The Government, as well as Mr. Shuster, repudiates responsibility for the republication in Persia of the letter by Mr. Shuster that recently appeared in The London Times. A local newspaper admits that it had the letter translated and distributed in the provinces.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The British Government is in close communication with the Russian Government with a view to the speedy settlement of the Persian difficulty.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon said that there had been no suggestion of joint American and British action in support of W. Morgan Shuster, the Treasurer General of Persia.

Sir Edward went on to say that, while it did not question Mr. Shuster's good intentions, the British Government could not support his appointments of British subjects in Northern Persia, as this was regarded as a possible means of introducing foreign influence and gave rise to political trouble. It was also calculated to disturb the basis of the Anglo-Russian agreement, which both Governments wished to remain undisturbed.

Sir Edward intimated that there had been no understanding between the Governments of Great Britain and Russia in regard to the terms of the latest ultimatum, saying:

"We have expressed the opinion that the action of Mr. Shuster had made things impossible, and that there ought to have been a consultation with the British or Russian Government before foreign subjects were appointed on behalf of the Persian Government. How far that has been used by the Russian Government in Teheran I do not know."

Sir Edward reiterated that he had received no communication whatever on the subject from the American Government, and concluded by pointing out that, while Russia had promised that the occupation would be temporary, the situation demanded serious attention in view of its ultimate possible consequences.

The morning newspapers in their editorials on the Persian crisis display a tone of great anxiety. A majority of them agree that Mr. Shuster lacked tact and that Great Britain must support Russia, but several papers express misgivings over the outcome of Russia's action and what they term the administrative anarchy that is likely to result from Mr. Shuster's dismissal. By some it is feared that the success of Russian diplomacy will leave Persia little real independence.

The Daily News (Liberal) makes a serious attack on Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, accusing him of constantly yielding to Russia in order to manoeuvre other powers against Germany. The paper asserts that Great Britain's support of Russia will mean the annexation or partition of Persia entirely in Russia's interest, leaving Russia and England with a long and bad conterminous frontier in Asia and committing England to the necessity of maintaining a costly army to guard it.

Moreover, The Daily News adds, England's support of Russia is the more deadly because it will probably prevent the United States from moving on Mr. Shuster's behalf.

A dispatch to The Times from Peking says that Yuan Shi-Kai last night telegraphed to Hankow granting a three days' truce. His action was due to the friendly offices of Sir John Jordan.

The correspondent adds that it is hoped the armistice will be prolonged for a fortnight, while a conference of provincial delegates sits in Shanghai to discuss the future government of China.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The London papers are curiously divided on the question of Persian independence and the status of Mr. Shuster, the Treasurer General. The Government press quotes freely from The Novoe Vremya, which has characterized him as "an American adventurer in a peajacket and a paper collar, who without bayonets or ironclads has held up Russia and Great Britain," and declares that "we are firmly persuaded that in this case, as in others, the St. Petersburg Foreign Office acted with the utmost loyalty toward both the British and Persian Governments." The press of the Opposition, on the other hand, says that both Russia and Great Britain were preparing to rob Persia at an early date and without any noise when the appearance of Mr. Shuster on the scene caused them to hasten matters, as they feared that the American practical financial economist might place the Nationalist Government on such a footing that it would be dangerous to molest it.

The great obstacle to the morality of the procedure of the London and St. Petersburg Governments is the following covenant to which both solemnly subscribed on Sept. 5, 1907:

> The object of the two powers (Russia and England) in making this agreement is not in any way to attack, but rather to assure forever the independence of Persia. Not only do they not wish to have at hand any excuse for intervention, but their object in these friendly negotiations was not to allow one another to intervene on the pretext of safeguarding their interests.

Meanwhile, the Persian Society here has not been idle. At a meeting this week, Lord Curzon of Kedleston was the principal speaker. He said that, if he were a Persian statesman, he would not hesitate for a moment, if the present resources of his country were inadequate, upon suitable conditions to get financial assistance elsewhere. He would not mind in the least going abroad for assistance, for guidance, for experience, for anything that might be useful to him, short of control. He would demand, in pursuing his policy, specially this—that any such assistance he might receive was absolutely disinterested in character, and that neither now nor in the future should it be directed in the smallest degree against the independence of his country. He believed that if foreign statesmen found it in their power after some such policy as that to present to the world what might be described as a clean bill of health, then, say two years from now, the sympathy, not of ourselves only, who were old and traditional friends of Persia, but of the whole civilized world, would rally to their aid, and nothing but the most hearty support would be received from those great powers whose possessions were contiguous to their own.

Representatives of the National Persian Government in this city have issued the following statement, which includes all the points acknowledged or advanced by the Russian Government, and hence cannot be repudiated from that quarter:

> When the Persian Government decided to take possession of the property of Prince Shua-es-Sultaneh, brother of the ex-Shah, in view of his rebellious action and active support of the ex-Shah, it informed the British and Russian Legations of its intention, and intimated at the same time that whatever foreign claims there might be against the property would be settled by the Persian Government, which would hold itself responsible. To this the Russian Minister replied that, so long as Persia guaranteed satisfaction for Russian claims, a would be satisfied. The next step was for the Persian Government to order Mr. Shuster, the Treasurer General, to take the necessary steps to obtain possession of the property in question, and five gendarmes and one official were sent to the town house of Prince Shua, with instructions not to interfere with any members of the family, and simply to take an inventory of the goods. At the same time Mr. Shuster sent three gendarmes to take possession of some of Prince Shua's property in the suburbs of Teheran.
>
> At this juncture M. Petroff and M. Trepoff, secretaries of the Russian Consul General, arrived on the scene with ten armed Cossacks, and ordered the Persian gendarmes to leave the town house. The gendarmes asked for time to communicate with their superior officers, but the Russian Consular officers refused to grant this, and stated that if they did not leave at once they would be fired upon. The Persian gendarmes then left, and reported the affair to the Treasurer General. MM. Petroff and Trepoff, with a force, also went to the suburban property referred to, and, after disarming the Persian gendarmes, forcibly took them before the Russian Consul General. The latter assumed a peremptory tone, but returned the Persians their arms and allowed them to leave.

The next step was for the Treasurer General to inform the Russian Consul General that at 11 o'clock on the following morning he intended to carry out the instructions of his Government, and, at the appointed hour, a number of gendarmes, accompanied by Mr. Cairns, an American official in Mr. Shuster's Department were dispatched to carry out the orders of the Government, but in view of the previous day's experiences the Russian Consul General was first informed of this intention. The Consul-General, however, refused the request that the Russians should not interfere with the orders of the Persian Government. The attitude of the Russian Consular officials formed the subject of a strong protest on the part of the Persian Government, which demanded the recall of the Consular officers concerned. These notes were, however, returned by the Russian Minister, who in turn demanded an apology from the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

All the data in the case are readily accessible to any one. Outside official quarters and newspaper offices only one idea prevails. It is that Russia and Great Britain are bent on snuffing out the Candle of Persian independence, an action contrary to their most solemn promises and at the time when the country, after centuries of corruption and disorder, is really showing signs of new birth under the direction of an American.

MRS. TOWER AT POTSDAM.

Lunches with the Empress — Charlemagne Tower Arrives in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Mrs. Charlemagne Tower had luncheon with the Empress at Potsdam to-day.

Mr. Tower arrived in Berlin this evening to renew acquaintances made while he was American Ambassador here. Much interest is being shown in society circles in these evidences of the resumption of cordial relations between Mr. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower and the Imperial Court.

SAVES FAMILY HONOR IN JAIL.

Son of Prominent German Released—Preferred Cell to Telling Name.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 30.—The son of a German official who ranks high in the Government service at Berlin, has been released after serving three years of a ten-year sentence for burglary at Tacoma. He calls himself Henry Miller, admitting that it is not his name.

"With the express understanding that the German Consul shall see that he takes passage on the first German vessel sailing from Puget Sound," is written across the face of Miller's release. He served three years before his family found out that he was in trouble. Then efforts to obtain his release were begun by Germany. He will be held in jail here until the first outgoing German vessel sails from Puget Sound ports, when he will be set free and landed in Germany. The German Consul or officials and the penitentiary officials refuse to disclose Miller's identity, but say that he is a member of one of the most prominent families in Germany. Miller says he would have died in jail rather than tell his name. Had he done so at the time he was sentenced he would have been released long ago.

SUES DOCTOR WHO SET LEG.

Demitt Says It Is So Wobbly He Walks as If Heavy Sea Were Running.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 30.—Suit has been brought by Paul Demitt, Captain of John M. Williams's yacht Senorita, to recover damages from Dr. Stacy Boyle, a Greenwich physician, because he cannot walk as well as two years ago, when he broke his leg while cutting ice on Mr. Williams's estate at Mianus. The ice came against his leg with such force that two bones were broken. He was taken to the Greenwich General Hospital, where Dr. Boyle and another physician set the bones. Demitt remained in the hospital for a month, then became impatient and left, it is asserted, against the advice of the physicians.

In his suit he asks the Superior Court to decide what value should be placed on a leg which had done its full duty for forty-five years and is now so wobbly that he walks as if a heavy sea were running all the time.

NAIL BROKE HIS FALL.

It Ripped Man's Clothing, but Saved His Life After 50-Foot Plunge.

A marvelous escape from death John Crawford of 22 Ashford Street, Brooklyn, had yesterday when he fell down an elevator shaft in a factory building at 242 and 244 Broadway, Williamsburg, where he was making repairs. He is employed by a contracting concern, and while on the fourth floor, working alongside the open shaft he lost his balance and plunged down the well.

On the first floor inside the shaft was a projecting nail. Crawford's clothing caught on the nail, and as it ripped through his garments served to break his fall. His clothing was torn from him and he fell about 10 feet, sustaining a dislocation of the left leg and ankle and slight abrasions about the head and face.

Crawford had dropped about 60 feet, and fellow-employes who expected to find him dead were amazed to observe him trying to get on his feet. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Eastern District Hospital and taken home.

CUT ROPE SAVES CAPTAIN.

Sailor's Knife Frees a Sounder Caught in Revolving Hoisting Machine.

Because of quick action on the part of a sailor on board the Government ship Manisee, taking soundings in Buttermilk Channel, Capt. Harry Halsey, an expert sounder who lives in Astoria, L. I., escaped serious injury yesterday afternoon. Capt. Halsey is not the Captain of the ship, but his son of the same name is.

Capt. Halsey was manning the hoisting machine on the ship while soundings were being taken, and his arm caught in the rope. Louis Safer, a sailor of Stapleton, S. I., saw the Captain's predicament and, whipping out a long knife, cut the rope.

The drum had made two revolutions before Capt. Halsey was freed. His head had been drawn down sharply against the drum by the rope, and the flesh of his arm and hand was badly lacerated. He was taken to Stapleton by his shipmates, and Dr. Lucy dressed his injuries, which were said to be slight.

ORGANIZES STATE RESERVES.

Verbeck Listing 50,000 Men in Case They Are Needed in Time of War.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—With a view of organizing a reserve force which can be notified in case of a demand for additional troops in time of war, Adjutant General Verbeck is preparing a list of men in this State who have had military training in the regular army, the National Guard, or in colleges and schools.

The Adjutant General proposes to co-operate with the Commanders of Spanish War Veterans camps. The list is expected to contain the names of about 50,000 men, including the 15,000 members of the National Guard of the State.

Gen. Verbeck has completed the organization of depot battalions of the National Guard and the naming of officers to command them in case the troops of the State should be called out. Recruiting officers have been named and the list for quick mobilization completed.

An Important Sale of High Grade
Soft & Stiff Hats at $2.10
Formerly $3.00 and $3.50

There isn't as much as a flaw in the hats upon which to hang an excuse for this extraordinary offer. The unvarnished facts are: This season's soft and stiff hats in conservative and daring models at $2.10 instead of $3.00 and $3.50.

Black Derbies in wide brim, self-conforming and conservative blocks; English Cloth Hats in divers weaves and patterns; Soft Felt Hats of camel's hair, and then the conservative smooth, Soft Felt Hat in black and colors.

William G. White
Conducting Seven Shops and a Shirt Factory

THE HATS ARE OFFERED IN THE FOLLOWING SHOPS:
Cortlandt, near Church St. Wall St., cor. Broadway.
Broadway, cor. Leonard St. Broadway, cor. 26th St.

HOOTING MOB CHASED BLACK-FACE MUMMER

Crowd Thought Blonde Columbine Had a Negro Escort and Started Hue and Cry.

BOTH WERE WHITE YOUTHS

Police Reserves from Two Stations Called Out to Keep 125th Street Open—Twenty Thousand Out.

It required police reserves from two stations to open up 125th Street last evening. It is estimated that at that time there were at least 20,000 persons in the street between Third and Eighth Avenues. Many of them were young persons in masquerade costume and in groups they worked their way along the street skylarking and having a frolic with pedestrians.

By 8 o'clock the crowd had become so dense that it extended out into the street and even the trolley cars had trouble in running. Instead of keeping on the move hundreds would gather about the funmakers until the street became congested.

It was then that the reserves from the East 126th Street station and those from the West 125th Street station were sent for to clear the way. It took the best part of an hour before they got the tides of traffic flowing steadily east and west on both sides of the street.

Masquerading came near having a serious ending for two youths of Ocean Grove, N. J. One had his face blackened as a negro and his companion wore a Columbine's suit, his head covered by a blonde wig. At 112th Street and Third Avenue, where the pair were attracting considerable attention, some one shouted that it was a negro with a white woman.

That was all that was needed to stir up a row. The crowd that gathered came from every direction. Somebody is said to have thrown a stone and at that both men took to their heels down the avenue with a fast growing mob yelling at their heels.

At 110th Street they turned west. They soon outdistanced pursuit and at Park Avenue they appealed to a policeman. He saw the crowd coming and, taking in the situation at a glance, he advised them to make for Madison Avenue and there board a car. Acting as convoy, he got the pair to Madison Avenue and they swung aboard a south-bound car with the pursuers only half a block behind.

OPPOSE DEPORTING ALIENS.

Immigration Resolutions to be Considered by Hungarian Federation.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Recommendation for a change in the immigration laws taking away the power of inspectors to deport aliens, and objection to a new New Jersey workman's compensation law, said to exclude from its benefits decendants of foreign workmen, are embodied in resolutions drawn up by a committee to-day to present at the first session of the Hungarian-American Federation's annual convention here to-morrow.

Delegates from ten States will attend.

Overcoat Overtures to Men—at Saks'

¶ To all men, whether they spend 15.00 or 70.00, or any amount between, we respectfully submit that Saks overcoats are incontestably first in the calendar of choice—not because we say it, not because it is indicated by our great and growing community of clients, not because actual comparison serves to prove it—but because no organization with such ideals as ours, with such facilities, with such tailoring talent, and with such an unbounded faith in its ability to create standards, could fail of pre-eminence in the ready-for-service field.

¶ But let's get back to overcoats.

¶ We have fly-front and button-through effects, in three or four button models, with self or velvet collars. Single breasted Raglans with plain or belted back, slash or patch pockets, regulation self or wide convertible collars. Then, again, the Raglan comes in double breasted models, too.

¶ And the single breasted tourist coat. It's an ultimatum of defiance to the coldest day. Belted or unbelted, regulation or convertible collar. The double breasted model in the same coat, with or without yoke and inverted pleats, regulation or patch pockets, convertible or storm collar. Then comes the slip-on—a veritable gauze-weight in coats, yet noticeably warm—with regulation or storm collar in self material, various style pockets, and the new three piece sleeve.

¶ For evening, over your dress clothes, en route to the festive board—the frock overcoat. It is a frock coat promoted to the role of "heavy lead" in the Drama of Clothes. Retains its original frock characteristics, but has the amplitude of an overcoat. Style personified. One model, which is enough, for it offers no room for improvement.

15.00 to 70.00

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

FOURTH DAY SALE

The large fine imported tailoring stock of S. Morris, 349-353 Fifth Ave., Cor. 34th St. His price for suit or overcoat to measure $75.00 to $100.00. Our price is $25.00. Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

CONFERS RED HATS ON NEW CARDINALS

Pope Presides at Public Consistory — A Splendid and Elaborate Ceremony.

1,000 AMERICANS WITNESS IT

Big Crowds Watch Cardinals and Other Dignitaries on Their Way to Vatican—Pope Seems Fatigued.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 30.—It is the general impression that the Public Consistory this morning was an epoch-making ceremony, representing the official entrance of America into the comity of the old Catholic powers. Since the Papacy lost its temporal power no Pope had created such a number of Cardinals at one time.

Cardinals Farley, O'Connell, and Falconio formed a striking group, rendered the more characteristic by their physical diversity, different bearing, and even their different robes, Cardinal Falconio wearing the grey gown of his order.

The Pope after the Consistory was particularly cordial to the Americans. He said the United States was becoming a beloved daughter of the Church, and that he expected much from its energy, enterprise, and zeal.

The festivities in connection with the creation of the new Cardinals are now over, and those concerned have time to think over the events of the last two weeks. Cardinal Farley looks more venerable and frailer than ever, showing evident signs of fatigue.

The Pontiff's appearance to-day was somewhat of a shock to those who had not seen him for some time. As he was borne aloft in the Sedia Gestatoria this morning he seemed a shadow of the vigorous, energetic man who came to the Pontificate nine years ago.

The Hall of Beatification was chosen for to-day's ceremony because of its size. The English tongue was heard continually. It semed as though quite a third of those present were Americans.

ROME, Nov. 30.—The concluding and most impressive ceremony connected with the creation of the new Cardinals took place this morning. It was the public consistory at the Vatican, at which fourteen new Princes of the Church, including the three American prelates, Cardinals Falconio, Farley, and O'Connell, were invested with the red hats indicating their rank.

From early morning a great stir was visible all over the city, the places of residence of the new Cardinals being centres of attraction. Much attention was focused on the movements of the American Cardinals. Thousands of persons gathered on balconies and roofs and along the streets to witness the passing of the Cardinals, the great clerical nobles, the Ambassadors, and the guests invited to attend the ceremony in the Vatican. Inside the Vatican unusual excitement was evident, as for four years no consistory had been held and for centuries not so many creations had been made at one time.

All the available space in the rooms and corridors of the Vatican, along which the Papal procession was to pass, and in the Hall of Beatification, where the consistory was to take place, was occupied at an early hour. The Hall of Beatification is an immense chamber over the Portico of St. Peter's. It had been specially prepared for the occasion. At one end stood the throne, flanked by the Cardinals' stalls, and the places for high ecclesiastics and the Sistine Choir, while facing these were special tribunes for the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See and for the Roman aristocracy. Beneath these tribunes had been arranged standing room for ticket holders, among whom were nearly 1,000 Americans.

After all had taken their allotted places, distant strains of vocal music were heard, and the approaching murmur of many voices announced the arrival of the Papal procession. The picture which then unrolled itself was magnificent.

First came a jeweled cross held aloft by a white-clad figure. Following came a group of Swiss Guards in their old-world uniforms of red, black, and yellow, designed by Michael Angelo, the men carrying halberds. Then came the Sistine Choir, led by Abbé Perosi, singing as they marched, and after them ecclesiastics of all orders—priests in black, monks in brown and white, heads of religious congregations, and members of the Papal Court in quaint Renaissance costumes. Behind were the Cardinals of the Curia, about twenty in number. Then followed a detachment of Noble Guards.

Directly afterward came the venerable figure of Pius X., in full Pontifical robes, blessing the kneeling multitude as he passed. The procession closed with another detachment of guards.

When all were seated the Cardinals of the Curia advanced to do homage to the Pope, and then to introduce into the Papal presence the new Princes of the Church.

The group that now entered drew the gaze of all present. The American prelates were eagerly pointed out. They, with the other Cardinals just created, approached the Papal throne, and, one by one, knelt before Pius X., kissing his hand and foot, and receiving the Papal embrace. They were then led to the places set apart for them to the accompaniment of music by the Sistine Choir.

The new Cardinals then again advanced separately to the foot of the throne to receive their red hats, which were held over the head of each recipient by the Master of Ceremonies while the Pontiff repeated in his melodious voice the usual Latin formula for such occasions, after which he tenderly embraced the Cardinal kneeling before him.

When the long ceremony was ended Pius X. rose, bestowed the Papal benediction on all present, and withdrew with all the Cardinals and the others who had formed the procession, the choir singing as they went, while halls and corridors echoed with acclamations in a medley of English, Italian, French, German, Spanish, and other tongues.

After accompanying the Pontiff to his apartments the new Cardinals formed a little procession of their own, proceeding to the Sistine Chapel to return thanks for the honor accorded to them. There the Pontifical singers intoned the Ambrosian hymn, after which the Dean of the Cardinals recited the prayer of thanksgiving for the new creations. On leaving the chapel all the new Cardinals were again embraced by their colleagues.

After the public had dispersed, all the Cardinals, both old and new, joined the Pope in the Hall of the Consistory for a supplementary secret consistory, presided over by the head of the Church. He granted to the new Cardinals the privilege of participating in and speaking at meetings of the Congregations, placed the Cardinals' rings on their fingers, and assigned to each of them the charge of a titular church in Rome.

The ring given by the Pope to each of the new Cardinals is a plain one, consisting of a sapphire, without other stones, set solidly in gold in such a way as to allow the Papel coat-of-arms to be engraved on the back. It is furnished by the Congregation of the Propaganda, which has had this privilege since the time of Pius VII.

The titular churches assigned to the new Cardinals are for the purpose of providing them with clergy to carry out religious ceremonies while they are in Rome and thus to avoid the necessity of bringing large suites of ecclesiastics from abroad. The church allotted to Cardinal Falconio is that of Sancta Maria Ara-Coeli; that of Cardinal Farley is the Church of Sancta Maria sopra Minerva, and that of Cardinal O'Connell the Church of San Clemente. Formerly these churches formed little independent dioceses which were ruled and administered according to the will of the titular Cardinal, but now the Cardinals possess only a kind of protectorate over their titular churches and the clergy attached to them.

Before the opening of the consistory all the new Cardinals took the oath of fidelity and obedience to the Pope and to the Church, swearing to endeavor in every way to maintain and promote its rights, to observe its ordinances, and to uphold its dignity and honor. Cardinal Farley pronounced the words of the oath in an earnest manner and solemn tone. Cardinal O'Connell repeated it in an energetic and firm voice with a pure Roman accent.

When the Pope made his appearance in the Sedia Gestatoria those who had not seen him since last Winter noticed a considerable change. He was thinner and less alert, his whole person giving the impression that he was suffering from fatigue. Some of those present suggested that this was perhaps partly caused by the motion of the Sedia, it being known that after he was elected he had experienced some discomfort while being carried in the chair during the procession.

After the Consistory Cardinals Farley and O'Connell had overwhelming receptions on re-entering their respective hotels. At the Hotel Bristol and the Hotel Quirinal large crowds, including the guests of the hostelries, had gathered, and knelt and kissed the hands of the Cardinals and asked their blessing. In the afternoon Cardinals Farley, O'Connell, and Falconio went to the American College, where Mgr. Kennedy, the rector, held a Thanksgiving Day reception in their honor.

This evening the delegation of American priests who accompanied Cardinal Farley to Rome, gave a dinner in his honor at which covers were laid for forty. In the course of the dinner they presented to his Eminence his first set of Cardinal's robes. The hall in which the banquet was held was decorated with American and Papal flags and red carnations and poinsettas.

Mrs. Flanagan of Boston gave a Thanksgiving Day dinner in the dining hall of the Quirinal Hotel, in honor of Cardinal O'Connell. Here also the scheme of decoration included the American and Papal colors. At both dinners enthusiastic speeches were made and toasts were drunk to the new Princes of the Church.

It is considered a happy coincidence that the elevation of three Americans to the rank of Cardinal took place on Thanksgiving Day.

Pope Pius has appointed Cardinal Farley a member of the Consistorial and Propaganda Congregations, Cardinal O'Connell to the Congregations of Rites and Studies, and Falconio to the Congregations of Propaganda and Religious.

Some of the New Cardinals Who Received Their Red Hats Yesterday

Cardinal Falconio. Cardinal Billot. Cardinal Belmonte Cardinal Farley

Photo, Copyright, American Press Assn. Photo © American Press Assn

EAST SIDE STIRRED BY HAMMOND DINNER

Marcus Braun, Left Off Citizens' Passport Committee, Plans to Give It.

TAKEN AS SLAP AT SCHIFF

And the East Side Denounces Braun for Suggesting It—Resignation from His Republican Club.

If John Hays Hammond, who is at present sojourning at his home near Gloucester, Mass., becomes the guest of Marcus Braun and his Hungarian Republican Club, which became famous through its east side dinners to ex-President Roosevelt, Mr. Hammond will find himself, it became evident last night, in a new and bitter east side controversy.

Invitations are out for a dinner to be given to Mr. Hammond by the Hungarian Republican Club on Tuesday evening, Dec. 5. The invitations were sent out by Marcus Braun, and many of their recipients met yesterday to determine whether or not to accept them. Charges are now being made that the dinner has been arranged as an affront to Jacob H. Schiff and the National Citizens' Committee, which was organized a week ago to deal with the Russian passport question.

Mr. Braun, according to members of the committee, was proposed for membership on the committee, but was voted down at the suggestion of several committeemen, who urged that he was not desired in such a place. John Hays Hammond, to whom the dinner is to be given, was the subject of a speech by Mr. Schiff at a conference on Nov. 17 in the law office of Senator O'Gorman. In this speech Mr. Schiff, in commenting on the Russian attitude and the apparent indifference of the State Department to the passport question, described how a Russian representative had gleefully told him about getting John Hays Hammond to head a syndicate which would make a profit out of business in Russia, "because Mr. Hammond is a friend of President Taft." To which Mr. Hammond retorted that if Mr. Schiff insinuated that he (Mr. Hammond) had attempted to influence the President on the passport question he was guilty of "an unqualified falsehood, a cowardly lie," and, anyway, Mr. Schiff had "done more to accentuate the troubles of his coreligionists in Russia than any other one man because of his boastful statements that the money of Jewish bankers had made it possible for Japan to wage a successful war against Russia."

The matter of accepting an invitation to a dinner to Mr. Hammond was regarded by those who discussed it on the east side yesterday as a question involving an indorsement of Mr. Schiff's position or an expression of antagonism to it.

As a first result of the strife, Sigmund Fodor, Secretary of the Free Sons of Judah, sent to Mr. Braun a letter of resignation from the Hungarian Republican Club, couched in tones of extreme indignation and anger. He mentioned that a dinner has been announced for John Hays Hammond as the cause of his resignation.

Circulars containing the letter of resignation and comments of a derogatory nature against Marcus Braun were spread along East Broadway yesterday. A cartoon pictured him as swearing by the "Big Stick" of his patron saint, Roosevelt, that he would work for eternal vengeance against those who caused his arrest in a recent gambling raid."

"Now he calls public attention to himself on account of his banquet," said one protest against him, "but this latest step of his to put Mr. Hammond in a favorable light before the east side public is something we cannot understand. Instead of Mr. Fodor resigning from the Republican Club, the Republican Club ought to fire Braun out altogether. Whatever the east side thinks about it, one thing is sure: we shall not permit Braun to speak in our name and stand for us before the people of the city at large."

The newly formed Citizens' Committee, of which William G. McAdoo is Chairman, has arranged a meeting for Dec. 6, one day later than Braun's dinner to Mr. Hammond. Marcus Braun attended a "stag party" last night, and after it was over went to the Café Boulevard to prepare for the details of his proposed dinner. Whether or not Mr. Hammond has given assurance that he will attend could not be learned.

Assemblyman Gustave Hartman, who is secretary of the Hungarian Republican Club which Mr. Braun planned should give a dinner to Mr. Hammond at Martin's on December 5, in his capacity as an individual member of the club has written to Mr. Hammond protesting against the action of the club in offering the dinner. The letter says:

"I am the secretary of the Hungarian Republican Club of the City of New York. Yet it was not until two days ago that I learned that a dinner is to be given to you on Dec. 5, 1911. I immediately imparted my views on the subject to the Chairman of the club and was told by him that there would be no meeting of the club until after the dinner.

"The dinner was decided on on Nov. 23, from which day until Dec. 7, after the dinner, no meeting will be called. No special meeting was called for the consideration of the dinner, nor were notices to this effect sent to the members of the club. Had I known of the contemplated action I would have laid aside all matters and been present at that meeting to oppose it. I understand, moreover, that but a handful of the members was at that meeting, and that the move was so sudden and hasty that it was all over before they fully realized the full purpose of it. The members are now aroused and indignant. There is bitterness and disorder in the club. One member has already resigned, while others intend to follow suit. I understand also very few of the members intend to be at the dinner.

"Not only as a Jew, but as an American citizen, I cannot in conscience and honor permit it until your position has been definitely established on the great American question of the recognition by Russia of the American passport. Until you shall have done so you shall have no dinner tendered by the club to you if I can prevent it.

"Do not be deceived. The club is not tendering the dinner to you. You have only its name. The members are opposed to it. How can you then accept such dinner? It neither reflects credit nor honor upon you. Then, what will you do? Why not call it off? If you do not, I will do all in my power to stop the dinner. Should all fail and you persist in forcing this upon yourself against the will of the members, I will in common with most of the members of the club remain away from the dinner, further to note my protest and make plain my position in this matter."

Mr. Hartman closes by saying: "I regard this as an open letter."

J. M. Gidding & Co.
OUTER APPAREL · MILLINERY · FURS FOR WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS

WILL HOLD, TODAY AND SATURDAY,

Important Sales

Imported Model Suits at $68 to $218
FORMERLY SOLD AT $125 TO $350.

Fashionable Blouses at $15
FORMERLY SOLD AT $25 TO $35.

Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Wraps and Millinery at Great Reductions

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Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

More than 1,000 Regular 20.00, 22.50 & 25.00 OVERCOATS,
15.00

More than 1,000 Regular 30.00, 32.50 & 35.00 SUITS,
22.50

Here is a sale that means as much to you as though it were an opportunity to buy gold dollars for sixty-six cents, or diamonds a third or more under the market value. The unusual feature of the sale is this: There are more than two thousand suits and overcoats, nearly all of which are staple, year in and year out designs that are acknowledged standard quality every year in every good store in America and are rarely offered underprice. For instance, more than five hundred of these suits are silk mixtures that are staple not only in the Smith Gray & Co. stores, but in any and every other good store at 35.00. More than five hundred of the overcoats are staple kerseys and meltons, standard fabrics that have never been sold under 25.00 anywhere—overcoats that when you secured them at 25.00 you got the best that that amount of money would buy.

These suits and overcoats are surplus garments, the over-production of our wholesale department. Ordinarily these end-of-the-season surplus stocks are sold wholesale to dealers at a sacrifice, but instead we choose to sell these suits and overcoats at retail at the same proportionate reduction in price we would be compelled to make to dealers. The desirability, the wonderful values and the limited quantity stamp this as an opportunity that should enlist your immediate attention.

Overcoats

In overcoats you may choose from 25.00 Cambridge and Quaker gray meltons, in plain and self stripes. Particular attention is called to the high quality of these fabrics, produced by the best melton makers in America. They are the highest standard fabrics ever used in 25.00 overcoats. 20.00 and 22.50 Oxford, Cambridge and Oxford blues in high grade velours—plain wales, self stripe and herringbone weaves.

25.00 Worsted Cheviots, in handsome grays in smart herringbone stripe effects.

You may also choose from 25.00 standard kersey overcoats in various shades, including black. In models you may choose from sensible, stylish, comfortable styles, suitable for dress and business service—semi-box, fitted backs and full box styles—45 to 48 inches in length—models that in their distinctive style are the counterparts of our finest overcoats at 50.00 and 60.00.

In tailoring, fabric, style and service, these are fullest possible value at 20.00, 22.50 and 25.00..... 15.00

Suits

In suits you may choose from 35.00 silk mixtures—in plain silk mixtures, self stripe ideas and silk stripe designs—in distinctively styled Smith Gray & Co. models, in sizes including every known size, of regulars, stouts, short stouts, long stouts, shorts and longs, from 34 to 52.

30.00 and 32.50 hairline stripe worsteds, silk stripe ideas, exclusive new purples on blue grounds and fine fancy and plain blue serges—in English soft roll and smart conservative style models.

30.00, 32.50 and 35.00 worsted cheviots, exclusive plain wale and stripe effect English ideas—new tan browns, olive browns and battleship grays—the models include extreme English soft rolls, semi-soft roll English and several extreme patch pocket models—sizes range from 32 to 46.

In exclusive style fabrics, choice assortment and advanced style models, we believe these to be the handsomest range of 30.00, 32.50 and 35.00 suits you have ever seen at 22.50

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av. Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Until Decoration Day
Men, Women and Children Can Wear
Holeproof Hosiery
You've worn many different kinds of hosiery; have you ever worn any other hosiery that could wear that long?

6 pairs are guaranteed to wear 6 months

For Men, six pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2
Six pairs for Women and Children, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $3
We are New York Agents. Mail and 'Phone Orders Promptly Filled

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

International Fame

When the rulers, the aristocracy and the great public of all countries drop their national prejudices and all unanimously adopt the

STEINWAY Piano

as the Standard Piano of the World, it is a final (conclusive) verdict that there is but one perfect piano in existence to-day, and that is the "Steinway."

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107-109 East 14th Street, New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

CUMMINS EATS ALONE IN HIS PRISON SUITE

"The Common People," as the Bank Wrecker Calls the Cell Inmates, Feast Together.

HE DISLIKES THEIR COMPANY

And Thinks Interviewers Are Only Trying "to Knock My Friend, ex-City Chamberlain Hyde."

William J. Cummins, who is under sentence of not less than four years and eight months or more than eight years and eight months in Sing Sing for wrecking the Carnegie Trust Company, spent his Thanksgiving in the Tombs yesterday. He still occupies the more commodious quarters in the shanty set aside for the use of the Warden and has not mingled with the ordinary prisoners in the Tombs at all.

The Tennessee banker says he "did not like the company of the common people in the city prison," and according to Warden Fallon of the Tombs Deputy Commissioner William Wright of the Department of Corrections issued an order transferring Cummins from Cell 122 on the first tier to the parlor, bedroom, and private bath he now occupies.

Deputy Commissioner Wright is a leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District and a well-known Tammany man. He did not call on Cummins yesterday and give him the well wishes of Thanksgiving, but remained in seclusion and refused to talk about the Cummins case. Cummins, on the other hand, simply said when interviewed by a TIMES reporter: "You know very well that you are only doing this because you desire to knock my friend ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde."

Warden Fallon was not present at the Thanksgiving dinner in the Tombs yesterday, having eaten his dinner with his family. Acting Warden Michael Cummins, no relation to the convicted banker, presided at the feast in the city prison.

At about noon the city gave the 621 prisoners in the Tombs a Thanksgiving meal at which 1,100 pounds of chicken, 140 pounds of turkey, one barrel of apples, 400 pounds of pork and 800 mince pies were consumed.

Just before dinner there was a band concert given on the first tier, where the bank wrecker formerly occupied a cell. The concert was given by the Salvation Army band, which was led by Prof. Robert D. Griffith, and many popular airs were played. Just before the concert ended Miss Jennie M. Rand sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and all the prisoners in the Tombs joined in the chorus, their voices being heard in Columbus Park and attracting the attention of the human derelicts lounging about there.

Cummins did not mingle with the joyful crowds of prisoners but remained in the seclusion of his little shanty and feasted on a meal of turkey and pie brought over to him from a restaurant.

Although the prisoners in the Tombs, including Joseph G. Robin, who has the use of District Attorney Whitman's office, gave thanks, they asked a TIMES reporter why it was that they did not have a parlor, bedroom and bath like "the star boarder" had.

In the meantime it is rumored that on next Monday Judge Mulqueen of General Sessions will ask the jury to investigate the case of Cummins and it is also said that the Grand Jury will also be asked to determine why it is that Joseph G. Robin is allowed to wander about the District Attorney's office without a police escort and attend to his private affairs.

District Attorney Whitman says Robin is helping the State in the Hyde case, but refused to explain why it was that for many months he has allowed a self-confessed bank wrecker to use his office to transact his private affairs.

750 MEN AT COMMUNION.

Episcopal Church Workers Join in Special Service at the Cathedral.

Seven hundred and fifty young men, all volunteer personal workers in the Episcopal Church and practically all laymen, attended at 8 o'clock yesterday morning a celebration of the holy communion in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Yesterday was St. Andrew's Day as well as Thanksgiving Day. Bishop Greer, Bishop Courtney, Dean Grosvenor, and six other clergymen took part in the service. In former years the Brotherhood of St. Andrew held such service, but yesterday, for the first time, a plan of including volunteer workers of all organizations in all parishes went into effect, with a greatly increased number of men present.

"The great need of the churches today," said Bishop Greer in his address to the young men, "is to acquire the lesson of surrender. Lots of people say they would do things if they had the means. The people of the churches have the means. The need lies deeper. It is a willingness to give the means."

TO BUY CLEVELAND PORTRAIT

Mayor Gaynor Completes Fund to Purchase Painting for City Hall.

Mayor Gaynor completed yesterday the fund which has been raised by private subscription to purchase the portrait of Grover Cleveland by Eastman Johnson. The Mayor will now purchase the portrait and have it hung in an appropriate place in the City Hall.

Several months ago the Mayor received a letter from Mrs. Eastman Johnson, offering this portrait to the city. The portrait is considered one of the best of the late ex-President.

After receiving Mrs. Johnson's letter the Mayor asked Robert W. De Forest, President of the Municipal Art Commission, to look at the portrait, and Mr. De Forest reported favorably regarding it. The Mayor then appealed to the public through the newspapers for contributions to purchase it at a price of $1,000.

SPIED ON McMANIGAL IN CELL.

McNamara's Attorneys Say Talks Were Overheard by Dictaphone.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 30.—A bit of twisted wire dangling from an upper window led to an investigation to-day by counsel defending James B. McNamara, and the attorneys became convinced that the walls of the Los Angeles County Jail have ears that have heard many confidential speeches.

The wire runs from a window in an unoccupied cell room on the third floor of the jail to another unoccupied room on the second floor. Visitors to Ortie E. McManigal, the State's most important witness in the trial of McNamara for the murder of Charles Haggerty, one of the twenty-one persons killed in the explosion at the Los Angeles Times building, saw McManigal in the upper room from which the wire dangled.

A detective and, perhaps, a stenographer were in the lower room, but for all practical purposes, it is said, the wire placed them in hearing of persons who talked to McManigal while the Grand Jury was in session. This is the assertion of the defense, which has no evidence on the subject except a picture of the wire.

"I should not wonder a bit if it's true," said District Attorney Fredericks, when asked if a dictaphone had been used in this manner. "There should be nothing unusual about that. There's just a round disk attached to the window shade, or against the pane, so that no one would notice it, and the wire leading to some other place."

What this device has meant to the State became manifest on inspection of the list of names of those who have visited McManigal. It includes Mrs. McManigal, who, according to her husband, coerced him by threats of separation into signing a note asking Clarence S. Darrow, chief of counsel for the defense, to come to see him. It is the theory of counsel for the defense that this interview was transcribed on the floor below. McManigal, a short time later, repudiated the request. After McManigal's uncle, a retired railroad engineer, visited him, the uncle was taken before the Grand Jury. He seemed greatly astonished.

"They asked about things I said to Ortie that I never spoke before in my life," he declared to his friend. "I said them in that room and no where else."

RED CROSS STAMPS READY.

Expect to Sell 9,000,000 in New York State Before Jan. 1.

The fourth annual sale of the Red Cross Christmas seals begins to-day in this State, and the seals are ready in nearly 300 cities and villages outside of New York City, according to figures furnished by E. A. Moree of the State Charities Aid Association, who is manager of the sale of the seals outside New York City again this year.

Mr. Moree estimates that more than 5,000 volunteer workers, school Principals, women's clubs, grange secretaries, and members of local anti-tuberculosis committees will be actively engaged in the sale; 8,000,000 seals are already placed with agents and the State manager estimates that this will be increased to 10,000,000 before the sale closes on Jan. 1. Prizes valued at $9,000 have been donated and are offered for the best sales in schools and granges.

The proceeds of the sale are devoted to anti-tuberculosis work, and the sale outside New York City is in charge of the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. Dispensaries, visiting nurses, open-air schools and educational campaigns in the interest of county hospitals are some of the activities supported by this sale.

"I find increased interest in the sale all over the State," said Mr. Moree yesterday. "I shall be surprised if the sale does not exceed 6,000,000 in the State outside New York City."

In New York City the sale of seals is under the management of the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of the Charity Organization Society. More than 2,000,000 seals have already been placed on sale. Frank H. Mann, assistant Secretary of the society, estimates that 5,000,000 will be sold. The society has enlisted 800 sub-agents and is planning to send out 27,000 letters in a mail order campaign. The sale is under the management of James H. Hutchens, who for two years managed the County Fair Exhibit campaign, visiting practically every county fair in the State.

KOENIG ALBERT IN LATE.

Delayed Two Days by Heavy Storms—The Finland Three Days Behind.

Two liners arrived yesterday from Europe bringing further reports of the severe storms prevailing in the Atlantic. The North German Lloyd liner Koenig Albert was forty-eight hours late getting in from Bremen. She had to slow down to ten knots in the heavy seas on Friday and Saturday when the gale reached a force of seventy-five miles an hour. The Koenig Albert called at Boulogne for passengers, being the first of the North German Lloyd steamships to do so, and the weather was so rough that she had to stop outside for seventeen hours before it was safe for the tender to come out. Her lowest day's run was from the 24th to the 25th, when she only made 249 knots in the twenty-four hours ending at noon.

The American liner St. Louis, from Southampton, via Queenstown, escaped most of the storms and was only a few hours late on her steaming time over the short route. As yesterday was a public holiday the steerage passengers had to remain on the St. Louis and the Bremen until this morning instead of being taken at once to Ellis Island. Walter Harris, chief steward of the St. Louis, sent a wireless message on Wednesday to the agents of the line to have a load of turkeys ready when the ship arrived so that he could serve a turkey dinner to the steerage passengers and crew. Thirty of the passengers, who were United States citizens, went home to their dinners.

The incoming Red Star liner Finland has suffered more from the storms than any of the other steamships now running. She sailed from Antwerp on Nov. 18 and should have arrived here on Monday, Nov. 27. According to the wireless dispatches she was 193 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday and will dock this forenoon.

WOMAN FOUND DYING IN CLOSED AREAWAY

Starts for Church and Is Discovered in Rear of Cafe with Fractured Skull.

NOT SEEN THERE BEFORE

Once Under Observation as to Her Mental Condition—Police Trying to Trace Her Movements.

Miss Katherine McCabe, a dressmaker of 135 East Fiftieth Street, was found in an areaway in the rear of a café in Forty-third Street, just off Lexington Avenue, early yesterday morning with a fractured skull, a deep scalp wound, and possible internal injuries. The young woman, whose reputation is the best, had left her boarding house intending to go to St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, shortly before 8 o'clock Wednesday night, and that was the last any of her friends saw of her until they were informed by the police that she was in Bellevue Hospital and was not expected to live.

The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station admit that the case has many puzzling features, but say they are inclined to believe that the young woman met with an accident and that at the time she was probably mentally deranged. Miss McCabe had been at one time under observation as to her mental condition, but her friends say she had entirely recovered and was as sound mentally as any one when she left her home to go to church Wednesday night.

The areaway in which Miss McCabe was found is directly in the rear of the café of Charlan's French restaurant, on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, and between the café and the Tennyson apartments. It is about ten feet back from the sidewalk, from which it is separated by a solid concrete wall about three feet wide. An iron fence runs along the sidewalk, and the areaway is reached by a gate which was secured with a rope when Miss McCabe was discovered yesterday morning. The areaway is about ten feet deep and stands back almost the entire length of the rear wall of Charlan's café. A single window in the café opens directly over the areaway.

In order to reach the areaway it was necessary for Miss McCabe to have opened the gate or climbed over it. The condition the gate was in when her body was found indicated that it had not been opened. In the areaway are several garbage cans and some empty bottles. The young woman when found was lying near the end of the areaway furthest from the street and she would have been compelled to make a long jump in order to reach it from the wall or else have crawled several feet after she fell, which seems improbable from the nature of her injuries.

It was soon after 7 o'clock yesterday morning when Policeman Callahan of the East Fifty-first Street Station was hailed by Joseph Carney, a bartender, who works in Charlan's restaurant. Carney said there was a woman in the areaway directly underneath the window in the rear of the café, and that she looked to be dead. Callahan went to the place and saw Miss McCabe lying in a pool of blood. He sent for an ambulance, and in a few minutes Dr. Critchfield of Flower Hospital responded. He said the woman's condition was very serious and ordered her removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said last night she was still unconscious.

Miss McCabe's handbag was found near her, but there was no money in it. At the home of August Linninger, 135 East Fiftieth Street, where Miss McCabe boarded, both Mr. and Mrs. Linninger spoke in the highest terms of the injured young woman. They said she had lived there for six weeks and that in all that time she had never been out later than 9 o'clock at night and that on those occasions she had gone to church, generally St. Patrick's Cathedral or St. Agnes's Church.

At the East Fifty-first Street station it was said that the case was being investigated by Central Office Detectives Van Twistern and McIntosh, and that while they are inclined to believe the young woman accidentally fell into the areaway they are still at work on the theory that it might prove to be a case for the District Attorney to handle.

Carney said that the young woman was first discovered by his helper, a man named George, who saw her lying in the areaway when he started to close the window shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Carney said he had never seen the young woman in the restaurant, and that when he came to work yesterday morning he found the gate leading from the street to the areaway closed as usual.

Miss McCabe was identified in Bellevue by her sister, Mrs. Charles Lynch of 128 East 110th Street. Mrs. Lynch could not throw any light on the case.

BENEFITS OF PEACE.

A. E. Stilwell Sees More and Cheaper Money for Wall Street.

Speaking of the mass meeting which the Citizens' National Committee has arranged in support of the pending arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, Arthur E. Stilwell said yesterday that the ratification of these treaties would have a powerful effect in stimulating business and increasing foreign investments in American industries.

"With the fear of war removed," said Mr. Stilwell, "great commercial growth would take place. Money now used in war preparations would be forced to find other investments than Government bonds issued to support armies and build Dreadnoughts. This money would be free for investment at home and in world-wide development. America, with her wonderful opportunities, would attract a large proportion of foreign gold. Money would be cheaper, the cost of living reduced, with more people producing and less idle men to consume. There is little doubt that if universal peace were established no nation on earth would have to create new debts during the balance of this century.

"Any nation that goes to war must borrow billions, and before any nation undertakes a war the bankers must be seen. Nations may very much desire to embark on a war, but unless the bankers will furnish the money recourse must be had to diplomacy. There is no doubt that the banker is the power behind every throne in Europe, and when the European banker says 'No,' there is no war. The French bankers recently prevented great bloodshed in Morocco, and in this day and age I believe they were actuated more by motives of humanity than by motives of gain, for a war would have made money for them. Andrew Carnegie, who is now using his well-earned reward to help the world establish universal peace, deserves the active support of the great men of every nation."

The citizens' peace mass meeting is to be held in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 12. Joseph H. Choate will preside. Henry Watterson, Samuel J. Elder, who represented the United States in the Newfoundland fisheries case, and Andrew Carnegie will be among the speakers. The object of the meeting is to support the arbitration treaties.

WATCH IN GOBBLER'S CROP.

Chef's Knife Breaks the Crystal, but the Timepiece Ticks on Now.

Joseph German, chef at the Café Boulevard, 156 Second Avenue, was preparing a huge 30-pound turkey sent from Vermont for the oven at noon yesterday, and when he split open the crop he heard the jingle of broken glass. Long experience had taught him to expect to find almost anything in the crop of a turkey, but he was surprised when out tumbled a small silver watch, the crystal of which he had broken with his knife.

When Proprietor I. H. Rosenfeld examined the watch he found that it was in perfect condition, except for the broken crystal, and a few turns of the stem started it ticking. It had stopped at 12 o'clock.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Following is the forecast for Friday and Saturday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Fair, slightly warmer Friday and Saturday; moderate westerly winds.

Florida—Fair, continued cold Friday. Saturday fair, slightly warmer; moderate northwest to north winds.

Alabama—Fair, slightly warmer Friday. Saturday fair; light variable winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair, slightly warmer Friday. Saturday fair; light southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Friday, slightly warmer in eastern portion. Saturday fair; light to moderate southeast to south winds.

Western Texas and Utah—Fair Friday. Saturday fair.

Arkansas—Fair Friday, slightly warmer in eastern and southern portions. Saturday fair.

Oklahoma—Fair Friday and Saturday, without decided temperature.

Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri—Fair, slightly warmer Friday. Saturday fair.

Ohio—Slightly warmer and fair Friday. Saturday fair; moderate westerly winds.

Michigan—Fair Friday and Saturday; moderate westerly winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair and warmer Friday; Saturday fair; moderate westerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair, slightly warmer Friday. Saturday fair; moderate westerly winds.

Minnesota—Fair Friday and Saturday; moderate westerly winds.

Iowa—Fair Friday, slightly warmer in eastern portion. Saturday fair.

North and South Dakota—Nebraska and Kansas—Fair Friday and Saturday.

SUBWAY HITCH NOW IS BROADWAY LINE

Won't Meet Needs of Pennsylvania Station, but Hampers Building of One That Would.

NO DEFINITE PLANS YET

But Promise to Brooklyn Rapid Transit of Broadway Line Will Not Be Broken, It Is Said.

One of the chief obstacles to agreement in the series of conferences now being held by Pennsylvania Railroad officials and the representatives of the city and Public Service Commission on the Subway situation was said yesterday to be the inclusion of the Broadway line in the Triborough system, which has been pledged by the Board of Estimate to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Broadway tube will not bring passengers to the door of the new Pennsylvania Station as the Subway does to the Grand Central, but it does stand in the way of the construction of a new subway down Seventh Avenue.

Those of the conferrees of Wednesday night who could be reached yesterday were unwilling to discuss in detail the debate at Borough President McAneny's house, which lasted from the dinner hour to 1:30 o'clock in the morning, but President Mitchel of the Aldermen had this to say:

"No definite proposal was submitted to the conference by the representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and till such is brought forward I cannot discuss the subjects that were gone over. As soon, however, as any plan is brought forward I shall be ready to give the public full information. We were only concerned with the problem of providing the Pennsylvania with proper facilities."

In the course of this discussion figures which have been carefully prepared since the conference held in the Metropolitan Club week before last were produced and analyzed in order to justify the decision arrived at last July by the Board of Estimate. The offer of the Interborough for certain extensions of its present lines fell through then on account of its demand for a guarantee of 9 per cent. earnings on its investment in the present Subway and in the new capital it was to put up. This Controler Prendergast, President Mitchel, and Borough President McAneny have all along contended was too much, and the figures were used to justify their contentions.

At the same time there was a review of the results that would follow from the adoption of any other percentage for a guarantee by the Interborough. Though at none of these conferences has there been present any representative of the Interborough, it is understood that H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., is in communication with Theodore P. Shonts, President of that corporation, and would post him on any modification of the Interborough terms, which the city officials might be disposed to consider and which would not be out of all question for the traction corporation.

Even if the financial terms can be modified, there still remains, as a cause of dispute, the Broadway line, reckoned by traction experts to be a regular gold mine, if built economically and run efficiently. Even if the H line of the present Subway were finished as originally designed and the Interborough had complete north and south lines on both sides of the city, possession by the B. R. T. of a Broadway line would divert a vast amount of traffic. While the Interborough would retain the long distance haul of the crowds from the upper east and west sides to the financial district, it could not hope to handle nearly as much of the local traffic. The Broadway line would serve the theatrical and shopping districts and would be of particular value to persons, who needed to go from one part of the centre of the city to another on business or pleasure bent. Moreover it would be certain to divert from the present Interborough Atlantic Avenue line a large proportion of its Brooklyn patrons. Consequently its construction and leasing to the B. R. T. would be a severe blow to the Interborough.

It is known, however, that Chairman Wilcox of the Public Service Commission will not consent to any proposal to take this line from the B. R. T., and that he will expect the Interborough, if it makes any new suggestions, to formulate them with the existence of this route as a condition. All these matters were explained at the conference to the Pennsylvania officials at considerable length and the situation was canvassed from every point of view. Though nothing approaching a definite proposal was made, some progress was made in reaching a clearer understanding of the factors of the problem and the conferrees in dispersing did so with the understanding that they should meet again soon.

PATTERSON'S MOTHER BITTER

Says Acquittal of Daughter-in-Law Who Shot Husband Is a Disgrace.

DENVER, Nov. 30.—To-day Mrs. Mary K. Patterson, mother of Charles A. Patterson, slain by his wife, Gertrude Gibson Patterson, who was freed yesterday from the charge of murder, is traveling eastward to her home in Chicago, a disappointed woman; Mrs. Gertrude Gibson Patterson to-day in Denver is happy in the freedom which until yesterday she had been denied since she shot her husband on Sept. 25 last.

It was in bitter, contemptuous tones that the mother of the slain man spoke of the jury's verdict that freed Mrs. Gertrude Gibson Patterson.

"I didn't come here for revenge," she said at the station just before her train started for the East. "I came to see justice done, but this brand of justice is a disgrace to Denver."

Surrounded by her mother, her father, a sister, and a brother, Mrs. Gertrude Gibson Patterson to-day discussed her case.

"My life has been a tragedy," she said. "I might say a melodrama. I want it in the future to be a poem—a poem of goodness, of sunshine, and happiness and purity. I do not know where I shall live or what I shall do. I think I shall stay right here in Denver for awhile at least. I own property here and have many friends in Denver. I want to wipe from the minds of Denver people the terrible picture painted by Prosecutor Benson.

"I want to blot out the past. The closing chapters I want to be quiet. I would like to write or teach or do something worth while; something to atone in a measure for the past."

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

In Men's Clothes good style and perfect draping depend largely upon the materials that go into them—

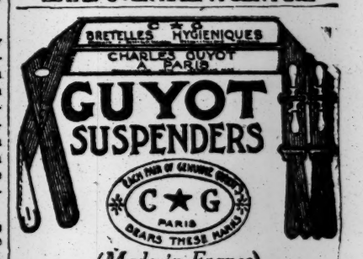
We use only the best woolens, linings, and trimmings—

With these materials our skilled tailors have produced an assortment of Suits and Overcoats that we believe will satisfy the most exacting tastes.

Perfect-fitting garments, ready-to-put-on. Hundreds of attractive new patterns—

Winter Sack Suits.....$18 to $50
Winter Overcoats.....$18 to $75

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY



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At all reliable stores.

Mailed direct upon receipt of price—postage paid—if your dealer hasn't them.

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SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

Today's Leading Specials in Tabloid Form

Women's 75c Full-Fashioned Silk Hosiery, 49c.
Women's 49c Cobweb Silk Boot Hosiery, at 29c.
Women's 39c Fine Imported Hosiery, 25c.
Men's 29c Imported Cotton Half Hose, 15c.
$2.50 40-inch Satin and Crepe Meteor, $1.78.
$1.25 36-inch Black Peau de Cygne, 75c.
$1 27-inch Costume Corduroy, at, yard, 68c.
$1.25 Imported Costume Velveteen, at, yard, 65c.
52-in. $2.00 Imp. Chiffon Broadcloth at, 98c.
54-inch $2.00 Mixed Suitings, at, yard, $1.38.
54-inch $3.00 Double-faced Cloakings, yd., $1.95.
54-inch Scotch Homespuns, at, yard, 88c.
Women's $1 to $1.50 Gloves; special at 79c.
Black Cotton Jersey Petticoats; special at $1.
Wool Jersey Petticoats; special at $2.95.
Silk Jersey Petticoats; special at $3.85.
Silk Jersey Petticoats; special at $2.95.
Parlor Maids' Lawn Aprons; special at 29c.
$2 Linen Table Cloths; special at $1.39.
$4.50 Hemstitched or Scalloped Table Cloths, $2.45.
$1.50 Hand-Drawn Bureau Scarfs; at 98c.
$6.50 All-Linen Hemstitched Sets; at $4.69.
$5 54-in. Round Renaissance Table Cloths, $3.50.
Men's $2.00 Madras Shirts, special at $1.19.
Men's $1.75 Domet Flannel Pajamas, $1.45.
$5.95 to $7.50 Imp. Lace Curtains, at, pair, $3.85.
$9.75, $10.50, $11.50 Imp. Lace Curtains, pr. $6.65.
$14.50, $15.75, $16.90 Imp. Lace Curt'ns, pr., $8.85
$45 Kurdistan Rugs, 3½x6 to 8 ft. long; at $21.50
$27.50 9x12 Seamless Wilton Rugs, $16.45.
9x12 Seamless Brussels Rugs, $13.98.
Triple Weight Velvet Wilton Carpet, yard, 95c.
Cork Linoleum; 2 yards wide, sq. yard, 49c.
$2.50 and $3.00 14 Kt. Gold Scarf Pins; at $1.50.

Simpson Crawford Co., 6th Ave., New York City.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdale's

Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th Street

No School To-day.

A good time to bring the children to see our Big, Beautiful Toyland.

Also special sales in apparel for boys and girls.

Girls' Tailor Dresses, $3.98

Special features for Juveniles to-day include:—A very pretty girl's suit, showing large sailor collar and revers and emblem on shield, full pleated skirts, neatly trimmed with braid throughout. The material is a fine all-wool serge. Sizes 6 to 12 years. Unusual excellence for.....$3.98

Girls' All-wool Batiste Dresses, sizes 6 to 14..$4.49
Girls' Tailor-made Serge Dre's, sizes 8 to 14..$8.98
Juniors' Tailor-made Serge Suits, sizes 13 to 17. $14.98
Boys' Russian & Sailor Suits, sizes 2½ to 10.$2.95
Boys' Plain Blue and Cheviot Suits, 8 to 16.$2.95
Boys' Button-to-Neck Overcoats, 2½ to 10..$4.95

Two Pretty Styles in Girls' Smart New Coats

Made to sell for $6.00 to $10.00, and in every instance warm, comfortable and sightly; cheviots, kerseys, mixtures, chinchillas and other popular fabrics. Sizes 6 to 14 years, both styles, at..... $4.88

Bloomingdales', Lex. to Third Ave., 59th to 60th St.

GIMBELS

Bring the Children to See the Big Imported Three-Ring Mechanical CIRCUS With Live Ponies and Trained Dogs Entrance from Subway Store, Lower Floor

Opportunity Broadens Among These

Men's and Young Men's $25 to $30 OVERCOATS at $18.50

Belated lots have arrived from the manufacturers from whom we secured this splendid purchase. Every Overcoat in the collection would pass muster in Gimbel stocks at their full prices, $25, $28 and $30.

For men who want Heavy Winter Overcoats, there are storm-defying long Coats of smart mixtures with convertible collars and belted all round or with belt in back. Also the conventional Chesterfield Coats in plain black, and Oxford gray, wool-lined.

Those who prefer Medium-weight Coats, even for Winter wear, will enjoy these good-looking Raglans and the smart split-sleeve Overcoats as well as the Fall-weight Chesterfields in black and grays, which are silk-lined and some silk-faced to the edge.

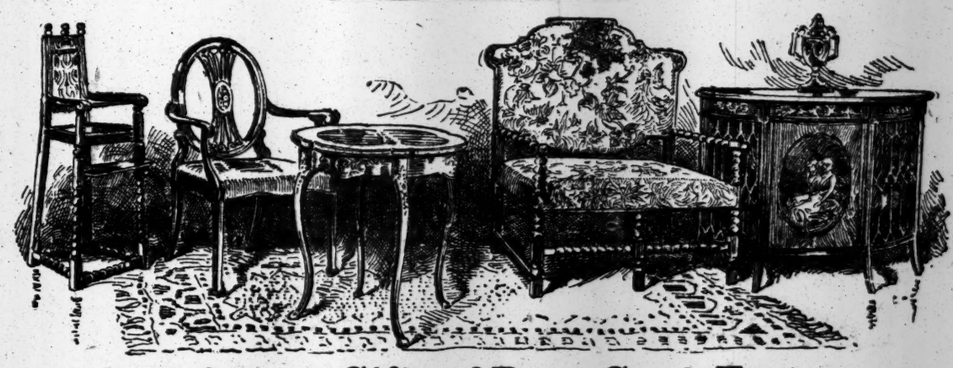
$18.50 for any one of them—and it is a rare opportunity at the very beginning of Winter. Sizes 34 to 46.

$15.50 for Men's $22 and $25 Suits

is another instance of the economies afforded by the Gimbel Clothing Store. Splendidly tailored Sack Suits in several models of plain blues, browns, grays and stylish mixtures—a range calculated to please practically every taste. And the

Youths' Suits and Overcoats at $12

have been reinforced by new arrivals which keep the selection as interesting as before. The Overcoats with convertible collars in warm all-wool fabrics; the Suits in cassimeres, unfinished worsteds and handsome mixtures. Essentially Suits for young men, in sizes 31 to 38. Fourth Floor



Christmas Gifts of Rare Good Taste Are Plentiful in This Superb Collection of Imported FURNITURE at Half Price

They are truly ideal presents for those who appreciate the real worth of fine furniture. For they offer beauty of line, purity of classic design, with great inexpensiveness when their character is considered.

We imported this Furniture chiefly for the pleasure of showing it to our New York friends; and original prices were very low. Now they are exactly half in every instance:

Here, for examplee, is a Flemish Oak Writing Desk, rich hand-carved, with leather top, at $175 from $350. A vastly comfortable Arm Chair to match is but $30 from $60.

A superb Chippendale Library Table of carved mahogany is $225 from $450, while two Chippendale Arm Chairs with very graceful backs and upholstered in damask are $57.50 each, from $115. And here is a child's High Chair of brown oak, at $22.50, from $45; a delightful nest of white enameled table, decorated in Adam style, for a country house bedroom, is $17.50, from $35; and an ocatgon mahogany Stand in Chippendale design, is $20, from $40.

One might continue at length to mention the charming pieces that appeal to one on all sides as Christmas gifts of the very best type. The collection is well worth a study from that point of view. Seventh Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

GOVERNORS DISCUSS PEACE AT DETROIT

Thanksgiving Services Addressed by Eberhart and Burke, Who Favor Taft's Treaties.

OTHERS SPEAK IN CHURCHES

Gov. Osborn Accompanies Visiting Executives While in Michigan—Train Reaches Toledo.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.—"International conciliation and universal peace" was the subject of brief addresses by Govs. Eberhart of Minnesota and Burke of North Dakota, members of the party of Western Governors now invading the East, at the union non-denominational Thanksgiving exercises in this city to-day. The other visiting Governors spoke in the various churches throughout the city.

Govs. Eberhart and Burke urged the ratification by the Senate of the pending arbitration treaties.

"When the United States and England have accomplished this step the other nations will do likewise," declared Gov. Eberhart. "We are now spending money on army and navy that could be used for much more worthy causes once the treaties are adopted," he concluded.

"It is the man with the gun that gets into trouble," declared Gov. Burke, referring to war talk and army and navy expenditures. "The man who looks for peace generally avoids trouble, and to a large extent I predict it will be the same way with the nations."

The speaker expressed confidence in the final adoption of pending treaties, and ultimately a full realization of peace on earth.

Both speakers were introduced by Gov. Osborn of Michigan, who accompanied the party here from Kalamazoo.

Gov. Hawley of Idaho was assigned to the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church, Gov. Norris of Montana and Gov. Vessey of South Dakota to the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and Gov. Carey of Wyoming to Scovel Presbyterian Church.

The general public was invited to inspect the exhibit cars of the Governors' special train between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

After the religious service the Detroit Board of Commerce, which is acting as host to the visitors during their stay in Detroit, gave an informal hotel luncheon.

MAKE-UP OF GOVERNORS' TRAIN

Exhibits of Fruits, Grains, and Minerals from Western States.

The Western Governors' special train consists of eleven cars and is composed of dynamo-baggage car, in which will be generated electric lights for the entire train; five magnificent exhibit cars, carrying the exhibits of the mines, forest, and field of California, Oregon, and Idaho; Washington and Montana, Minnesota and North and South Dakota, and Colorado and Wyoming.

The train is made up in the following order: Engine, baggage car, five exhibit cars, diner, standard sleeper, two compartment observation cars. All of these are Great Northern cars with the exception of the one holding the Colorado-Wyoming exhibit, this car being furnished by the Burlington. The train is in charge of former Gov. James H. Brady of Idaho, Lewis Penwell of Helena, Mont., and Reilly Atkinson of Boise, Idaho.

When the special shall have completed its trip it will have traveled nearly 4,000 miles in twenty days.

On the train is a barber, a tailor, stenographers with plenty of specially embossed stationery, and picked porters to attend to all wants. The dining car has three expert cooks and eight waiters.

The baggage car is so arranged that any one of the eight Governors may walk into it any moment of the day or night, find his trunks waiting for him and placed so that he may open them and take out what he wishes. An arrangement has been made whereby the laundry of the Governors may be sent ahead, washed, ironed, and delivered at the next stop. When the train reached Chicago the laundry was sent on to Grand Rapids.

To insure the safety of the Governors and prevent any annoyance Al G. Ray, special agent of the Great Northern, and three or four of his most trusted men are on the the train. Mr. Ray has also notified the Chief of Police of each city in which the train will stop of its exact hour of arrival and departure. And when the train returns on Dec. 18 the Governors will find their wives waiting to receive them, carefully installed on the second floor of the Hotel St. Paul, the guests of the city of St. Paul.

The car that carries the Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota exhibits is divided into three sections, one section being devoted to each State. These sections have been fitted up with all the natural products of the three States.

The middle of the car is devoted to Minnesota. This State, being known as "The Bread Basket of the World" and "The Bread and Butter State," it is only natural to expect that wheat and dairy products should be the feature of the exhibit.

South Dakota has one end of the car, while North Dakota has the other end. In the South Dakota section will be found a most beautiful display of wild grasses as well as tame grasses. Corn is the feature of the exhibit. Some of the best corn grown in the world last year may be seen in this exhibit. Second in importance comes wheat and the other small grains.

North Dakota has an exhibit of wheat, for which the State is famous the world over.

Montana and Washington divide one car between them. The feature of the Montana section of this car is land. Great signs telling of the wonderful amount of land that has never as yet been touched by the plow have been posted along the sides of the car. One sign tells of 30,000,000 acres of fine land that is yet waiting to be farmed. The car also contains a fine exhibit showing that Montana has water power to the extent of over 6,000,000 horse power.

The display of minerals is very interesting. Copper ore that is 65 per cent. copper and gold ore that is $150 gold to the ton are shown. The display of the natural products of Montana is rounded off with a beautiful display of fruit, big red apples from the Bitter Root Valley crowning the exhibit. J. A. Shoemaker is in charge of the Montana exhibit.

In the Washington section of the car one will find that fruit is the feature of the exhibit of that State. Some of the most beautiful peaches, apples, pears, and plums to be found anywhere in the world are displayed here.

The feature of the Idaho exhibit is that State's wonderful water power. Handsome photographs showing the lakes, rivers, and waterfalls of Idaho are hung along the sides of the car. A large map shows the work that is now being done to develop this water power and the result that will be attained. One of the largest dams in the world will soon give Idaho some very remarkable water power, and this is all set forth in the Idaho exhibit.

The Oregon exhibit is divided into three sections. That section showing the natural products of Central Oregon features the small grains, wild and tame grasses, and alfalfa. Celery and asparagus, peaches, apricots, pears, and apples make up the fruit exhibit. A beautiful salmon, carefully preserved in a tall glass jar, points to one of the chief industries of the State. The exhibit also gives a good idea of the magnitude of the water power of Oregon.

The California car is divided into three sections, the divisions being made of redwood. Overhead is a network of redwood, along which crawl grapevines, the purple clusters hanging down within reach of the hand. In the first division of the car are found the different kinds of wine for which California is famous; also boxes of raisins and tall jars of processed fruit.

In the second division are oranges, lemons, prunes, grapes, berries, and peaches, all arranged in neat rows, and a beautiful table made of the burr of the giant Sequoia that looks as though it was made of highly polished marble.

In the third section of California's car is a display of the minerals of the State.

TARIFF BOARD DIVIDED.

Unable to Agree on Wool Schedule—Majority for Low Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—It is learned to-night that the Tariff Board is widely split on the woolen schedule—the first of the schedules it has taken up for consideration.

According to this information, which seems of the best authority, Prof. Emery, Chairman of the board, has sided with the two Democratic members, former Representative William M. Howard and Thomas W. Page, in recommendations that smack of free trade. The two Republican members, A. H. Saunders and James B. Reynolds, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, held out for protection.

Exactly what in set terms and figures this division amounts to is not known, as it was not expected that the board would make its report in the form of a bill or specific recommendation of rates. But it is learned that the report reached the President in the form of a divided document—so badly divided that he sent it back with directions that they reach an agreement.

The President recently has spoken hopefully to his friends of the report. He thought that it was almost ready to go to Congress. He expected to deal with it in the first of his messages to follow the one devoted to trust control that will be sent in on Tuesday, Monday, Dec. 10, was the date he had tentatively fixed for turning in the board's findings.

It is not known what progress the board is now making in getting together, but it is supposed here that the result of the split will at least keep the findings of the board down to cold facts.

The deductions will probably be left to the President or to Congress. In some quarters it is thought the report will be indefinitely delayed, but there seems no reason for this belief.

FOSS BLAMES THE TARIFF.

Declares Sherman Act Has Failed Because of Overproduction.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30.—Before the St. Andrew's Society of Charleston Gov. Foss of Massachusetts outlined to-day progressive measures of the Democratic Party. He called for a closer union of the States, for a more popular government, and the elimination of special privileges as the only basis for constructive National progress. He said he believed that each State must now take up the duties of regulating its trade and commerce, instead of leaving this to take its chances with unwise Federal control and litigation.

"The era of the Payne-Aldrich tariff has been also the era of the political boss," said Gov. Foss. "It has seen the direct representation of popular will supplanted by the dictates of political machines.

"In time the old party designations will fall away and all men will march under their true colors as either progressives or reactionaries. The first step in this forward movement has already been made. The progressive spirit of the whole country is turning to the more liberal party as the only means of voicing its will. Even New England, the old stronghold of conservatism in its most reactionary aspect, has frankly declared in favor of the new Democracy.

"Let me speak for a moment, as a business man and manufacturer, of what superfluous protection means and the havoc it produces. Personally I have a large stake in our industries, owning and operating some of the largest manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts, and including part ownership in several cotton mills. Ten years ago I recognized that our industries, as a whole, were becoming more and more cramped by narrow-minded and selfish legislation. Our home markets are limited, and our existing manufactories in all staple lines can supply the whole of them in eight months of each year. Obviously, if these existing industries are to be operated at full value to either employers or employes, we must have broader markets for our products, and we must look for these markets abroad.

"I found that a tariff legislation had never taken proper account of this fact; and the reason was that certain powerful interests, watchful only for selfish advantage, had forced the enactment of laws which deliberately limited our markets and had conspired together to limit production accordingly. The weapon used in this crooked warfare was an excessive tariff.

"Such are the conditions which, as a manufacturer, I have fought against, and against which, in my public office, I am now bending every energy. As a manufacturer, I am as determined as any other man that our manufacturers shall retain the home markets and have a fair chance in the foreign markets.

"The Sherman act has largely failed of its purpose and has reacted disastrously upon the business of this country. During the twenty-one years between 1890 and 1911 superfluous protection has stood as an irresistible invitation to combine to secure privately the total margin of price between the low price level where domestic competition ceases and the high level where foreign competition begins. And yet, during these twenty-one years, the Sherman act has had absolutely no effect to protect the general industrial welfare of the country.

"It is time for Congress, while upholding the principle that inter-State and foreign trade shall be free from restraint, to define as far as practicable what specific acts shall be deemed lawful and what unlawful, in order that the legitimate business of the country may know what the conditions are to which business must conform. It is time also to reaffirm the principle that each State must do for itself all that human power can accomplish to utilize its constitutional powers."

EXTRA FARE IN ZOOS FOR THE ANIMALS

They Ate Until They Could Eat No More, and Maybe They Were Thankful.

THE SNAKES WERE LEFT OUT

But They Didn't Care for Special Fixings—Lady Bountiful Fed the Park Monkeys.

"They just ate and ate until they couldn't eat any more," said Keeper Billy Snyder of Central Park of the animals' Thanksgiving dinner in the Zoo. It was the same in Bronx Park, where most of the Zoological Society's collection is kept. It was ideal weather, and both in Central Park and in the Bronx the crowd, which began coming in early, streamed in steadily all day. The animal houses were crowded until the cry went up, "Time to close."

Among those who arrived early at the Zoo in Central Park was a young woman, who left her automobile in Fifth Avenue, carrying a big paper bag. She hunted up Keeper Snyder and, telling him that she had brought something extra for the animals, handed over the bag, which he found filled with apples, oranges, grapes and other fruit. The donor explained that she had given two pet monkeys to the Zoo some time ago and she especially wanted the inmates of the monkey house to have a good Thanksgiving dinner.

The monkeys were not the only animals to be benefited by the coming of Lady Bountiful. Hattie, the performing elephant, and Jewel, whose temper has improved since last week, when she tried to kill her keeper, each got their share of apples. Jewel brightened up considerably after finishing the afternoon by eating about a quarter of a ton of hay, and condescended to allow Robert Hurton, the keeper, to pet her. This is regarded as rather remarkable, for Hurton is the keeper she caught in her trunk and tossed ten feet in a fit of rage on Sunday. Hattie, the best natured of the collection, was put through her stunts in the afternoon to the great enjoyment of a large crowd of youngsters. It had been intended by Synder just to make Hattie ring the bell for her dessert, but the great beast filled with the spirit of the occasion insisted upon standing on her hind legs, blowing her horn and showing off her other accomplishments, so Snyder allowed her to go through all her stunts.

"Aint Hattie just fine?" asked Snyder in admiration. "The old girl just wants to show off."

Miss Murphy and Caliph II., the hippopotamuses, received in addition to their regular fare an extra allowance of vegetables and for dessert a great quantity of their favorite feed of parsnips; so they enjoyed the day. They dashed in and out of the water and did a thousand pranks not consistent with the behavior of a staid old lady like Miss Murphy. It all delighted the crowd and there was very little time in the afternoon when there was not a crowd three deep about their tank.

All the carnivorous animals had their share in the feast. There was an extra allowance of meat for each and they seemed to know that something good was coming, for long before feeding time they kept the animal house ringing with their cries of anticipation and hunger. Billy Snyder said their special treat was lamb chops.

Snyder, as everybody knows, is always studying the animals and gathering ideas for future use. One came to him as he stood in front of a cage containing about half a dozen small monkeys. The little fellows had an over supply of oranges and instead of devouring one small one they rolled it about the floor of their cage to their great enjoyment. One gave it a knock and it flew into the air. Another, instead of allowing it to fall, deftly caught it.

"There," said Snyder, "I have read of a man who wanted to train monkeys as farmhands to pick apples and of another who thought they could be taught to act as watchmen at railroad crossings and wave red or white lanterns. Now, it seems to me we might train a very respectable monkey baseball nine. Imagine the Central Park Infants playing the Bronx Athletics. Good idea that, I may try training them. Old Jed there would make a good Chief Meyers and Boss an excellent shortstop. There may even be a Mathewson or a Marquard in that bunch."

Snyder, it may be remarked, is prolific of these original ideas.

How the two polar bears enjoyed their dinner! Because it was Thanksgiving they each received an extra portion of fish, and the way they fell to showed their appreciation of it. Dan Burns's birds came in for their share. There were lettuce, pieces of apple, and other delicacies for them. The bird collection has just been increased by the arrival of 200 canaries from the Hartz Mountains, 10 macaws, 25 Japanese robins, 10 sulphur cockatoos, and 20 roseate cockatoos.

The two griffin eagles enjoyed their dinner in Winter quarters. It took half of Wednesday to get them there. The birds were the occupants until then of one of the large outside cages, and it required much skill and no little time before the keepers could round them up and throw nets over their heads. It took three men to carry each struggling bird to the Winter house. The eagles and some of the larger birds, like the young lions, enjoyed real turkey. The restaurant keeper saved all the bones for them.

In the Bronx Zoo a mighty chorus of thanksgiving went up from the animal houses, for every bird and beast there had something extra added to the usual bill of fare. The elephants enjoyed an allowance of vegetables and the bears had their fish allowance increased. The meat-eating animals also had an extra allowance.

"It's a great day for man and beast here," said Curator Raymond L. Ditmars. "Every one has had a share of the good things of the day. And you might mention that the two wild turkeys had no share in the anxiety which is said to exist among the turkey tribe at this season of the year."

But there was one class of inmates that didn't seem to care. The snakes did not share in the general rejoicing. They are fed at intervals, and their meal is so sufficient that there is no room for "fixings." They hissed their discontent audibly, the one note of discontent of the day in the parks.

No one was found who was willing to estimate the amount of peanuts sold. Perhaps the squirrels knew, but they did not tell.

THOUGHTINNESS A SCULPTOR

And Relic Hunter Had a Treasure Till Montclair Man Explains.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 30.—Since the announcement that the home of the late George Inness on Grove Street is to be razed to permit the development of the land for modern residences the place has been visited by many curious persons and relic hunters.

Among the invaders to-day was a prosperous looking man, accompanied by a young woman, who was seen leaving the grounds bearing a fragment of statuary, the head of a plastercast figure. The man, evidently a stranger in the town, exulted over his find, to a Montclair man, who was curious enough to inquire the character of his treasure. He said:

"I've got a great relic here, a piece of sculpture by Mr. Inness. My wife and I were prowling about the grounds, and at the rear of the old studio of Mr. Inness, east of his house, we found this fine example of his art."

He then displayed the treasure, which consisted of a plaster head, the features of which had been shattered. The Montclair man smiled, and his smile was followed by a statement which disillusioned the relic hunter.

"Mr. Inness wasn't a sculptor," he explained, "he was a painter. The piece of statuary that you found was a cast-off from the studio of Mr. Inness's son-in-law, J. Scott Hartley, who lived here after the famous painter departed from Montclair."

Other visitors to the place have taken away similar fragments they found in the long grass at the rear of the studio, believing them to be the work of the famous master in oils.

STOLE A STOLEN TURKEY.

Perhaps Thief Who Abandoned It Purloined It Later from the Police.

A stolen turkey that was abandoned in an open lot at 45 South Tenth Street, Williamsburg, was stolen a second time early yesterday morning from the yard of the Clymer Street Police Station.

Policeman Wegge was at South Ninth Street and Wythe Avenue at midnight Wednesday, when he observed a man carrying a heavy bag. Wegge suspected something was wrong, and as he started toward the stranger the latter started to run. He went down South Tenth Street and entered the lot at No. 45, where he discarded the bag, vaulted a fence, and disappeared. The policeman examined the bag and found it contained a feathered turkey weighing twenty pounds. It was evident that the bird had been stolen, so Wegge took it to the police station, where, after being kept awhile to await an owner, Capt. Boettler, under the rules of the Police Department regarding perishable property, disposed of it at auction to the highest bidder.

Doorman Michael O'Brien got it for $1. He took it out into the station house yard, where he plucked it, and then hung it up on a nail in the stone wall. Later in the morning the patrol wagon was called out and the big gates were left unlocked. During the brief interval a thief sneaked into the yard and stole the turkey. When O'Brien discovered his loss he complained to the Captain, who refused to return the dollar, but sent it to the property clerk.

NAVY CHEAPLY MAINTAINED.

Many Economies Result from $400,000 Cut in Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—With an appropriation reduced by $400,000, the Bureau of Steam Engineernig of the Navy Department for the past two years has been maintaining a navy larger by 20 per cent. than it was in the preceding two years. This was effected by economies due to improvement in business methods, said Secretary Meyer in a statement made public to-day.

A reduction of 10 cents a pound in the cost of powder is reported by the Ordnance Bureau, a million pounds having been made the past year at a cost of 33.6 cents a pound; purchasing hemp at Manila yielded a saving of $40 a ton, an annual saving of approximately $30,000; by docking vessels at navy yards the department saved $46,000 the past fiscal year, a reduction of 20 per cent., and the use of substitutes for linseed oil netted a saving of about $40,000.

Centralization of designing and constructive work in the Bureau of Yards and Docks has proved economical, and by an adoption of the plan of unit prices on various articles for rations the estimates for provisions for the Marine Corps have been reduced by $20,000 for the next fiscal year.

JEWS' CITIZENSHIP EARNED, HE ASSERTS

Rabbi Grossman Tells of Their Part in the Building of the Republic.

SHARED IN ALL THE WARS

Devotion to the Cause of Liberty Manifested Throughout the History of the Country.

The right of the Jew to citizenship, not as a concession or gift grudgingly bestowed but freely granted because of the part he has taken in the forming of our Republic and his patriotic services to the State, was the subject of a sermon yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman in Temple Rodeph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

"If the right of citizenship depends upon an appreciation of benefits received and for services rendered," Dr. Grossman said, "then may we American Jews claim the right of citizenship, not as a gift bestowed by generous tolerance but as something we have earned by the deeds we have performed, the loyalty we have shown, and the contribution we and those who have gone before us have made to American citizenship and culture.

"There are those in this country today who would brand the Jew as a stranger; a people who have played no part in the foundation and development of this country. It is a charge that is mischievous and erroneously made, as history proves.

"Among those who accompanied Columbus on his voyage of discovery were Jews. The first of Columbus's crew to set his foot on this country was a Jew. Jewish refugees from persecution landed in New York only thirty-five years after the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers. But more than that, it was the influence of our Bible that inspired the Pilgrims in their search for a new land of freedom.

"It was the influence of the same book that throbs in every line of the immortal Declaration of Independence, and it was that influence that inspired and encouraged the Colonial sailors and soldiers in their struggle for freedom. Indeed, so close is the bond between ancient Israel and new America that our Republic in the early days of her struggle was figuratively called 'God's American Israel.' The seal devised for the new Republic even bore a scene from Israel's history—Pharoah and his hosts drowned in the waters of the Red Sea, and on the great Liberty Bell was written as a motto the words of our Bible, 'Proclaim ye Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.'

"In the way of independence the record of the Jew is a most honorable one. On every battlefield in that bitter struggle Jewish blood was shed. Scores of our patriots gave freely that the colonies might be able to carry on the war. It was a Jew, Haym Solomon, who gave what was at that time considered a princely fortune, $300,000, his all, without interest, an act of patriotism which called forth the thanks of Congress. One of George Washington's friends and trusted lieutenants was Isaac Franks, a Jew."

Dr. Grossman reviewed the part the Jew took in the civil and Spanish-American wars, when, he said, thousands of his faith volunteered for active service.

"But the true patriot does not display himself in war alone. He evinces his love for country in the useful pursuits of peace fully as much as in the troubled days of strife," he continued. "Judge the Jew by this standard. We form today perhaps one-fortieth of the population, yet let an unprejudiced mind point to any class who, in proportion to its number, has done as much for the material and mental development of the United States.

"In literature, art, and science we have Emma Lazarus, Henry Mosler, and Moses Ezekiel, distinguished names. In the professions we have Judah P. Benjamin, Dr. Abraham Jacoby, and Prof. Seligman, who have won fame; in philanthropy, Nathan Straus and Jacob H. Schiff stand high.

"In the roll of political life are the names of great American Jews. High-minded statesmen and upholders of our free institutions are too numerous to note. How base and contemptible is the charge of those who accuse the Jew of lack of patriotism and look upon him as an interloper."

SPEAKS TO JEW VETERANS.

Commander-in-Chief Simmons Says Russian Treaty Must Be Abrogated.

Congressman William Sulzer was a principal speaker last night at the dinner of the Hebrew Veterans of the War with Spain at the Palm Garden, 150 East Fifty-eighth Street. Congressman Sulzer predicted that in the coming session of Congress his resolution calling for the abrogation of the treaty with Russia will be passed.

About 500 veterans and their families attended the dinner. Henry Schwartz, Commander of the Hebrew Veterans, was toastmaster. A diamond-studded medallion was presented to Maurice Simmons, Commander in Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, in whose honor the dinner was given.

Toastmaster Schwartz told of the heroic part the Jews have played in every war of the Nation.

Commander Simmons was received with enthusiasm. He said:

"We have gathered here to pledge anew our allegiance to humane principles. The seeds of old world bigotry have been planted in our soil by fops who ape the old world aristocracy. The membership rolls of the gilded clubs beam for the degenerate son of the Pittsburgh millionaire, but the black ball menaces the type of intellectuality, constructive citizenship, and non-partisan philanthropy exemplified in the person of Jacob H. Schiff. Open house for the addle-pated idler, the symbol of a society descended from the bondsman, the redemptioner and Indian cheating trader, but the rod of exclusion for him whose civic righteousness has made the name of Oscar Straus a pillar of fire in the land."

In closing he discussed the Russian treaty, and added:

"In the name of our comrades of Jewish faith who have followed the drumbeat of the Nation in the War for Humanity, and whose heroism on land and sea helped to make our country a world power, we demand the abrogation of the treaty with Russia."

Other speakers were S. H. Mildenberg, Commander of the Hebrew Union Veterans' Association; Rev. Dr. Adolph Grossman, Capt. Wilson I. Davenny, editor and manager of the Spanish War Review. Jacob H. Schiff, who was on the list of speakers, sent his regrets.

SLEEPY ENGINEER SINKS TUG.

Opens Sea Cocks to Fill the Boiler and Takes a Nap.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 30.—After Michael Maloney, engineer of the tugboat William T. Cox, had drawn the water cocks of the vessel this morning to let the boiler fill he fell asleep. The water continued to pour in and the boat sank at the city dock, foot of East Jersey Street, where it was moored. Maloney awoke in time to save his life, but was so frightened by his experience and the impending wrath of Capt. Cox that he fled and has not been seen since.

When Capt. Cox learned that his boat was at the bottom of Staten Island Sound he notified the Chapman Wrecking Company of New York, and the work of raising the vessel was begun immediately.

Lord & Taylor

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Men's and Boys' Shoes
Remarkable Values

2,000 Pairs Men's Tan and Black Calf Shoes
All sizes—Value $5.00 — $3.35

A Special Boys' Shoe for Hard Wear with Lindenoid Waterproof Soles
Value $3.00 — $1.95

The "Cordwainer" Shoe for Men
$5.85 & $6.85
The usual price of shoes of this character is $9.00 or $10.00.

Men's Furnishings
Holiday Gift Suggestions

Neckwear
Large variety plain and fancy. 50c to $3.50

English Folded Four-in-Hands
A special line, made of rich heavy silks.
Values $1.50 to $2.50 ..... 85c

Gloves for All Occasions
Unlined ..... $1.00 to $2.50
Lined ..... $1.50 to $7.50
Fur Gloves ..... $4.00 to $22.50

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
Initial or plain. doz. $2.75, $4.00, $5.50

Knitted Silk Motor Scarfs or Reefers
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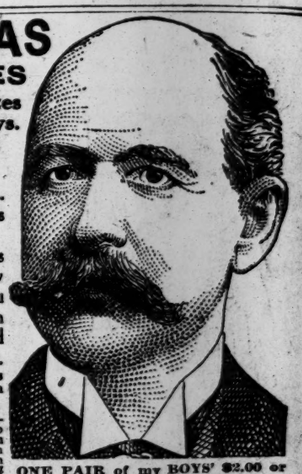

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VICHY CELESTINS

TAFT MAKES CLEAR HIS TARIFF VIEWS

Wouldn't Say Now the Payne Tariff Was "the Best Ever," but Would Speak Comparatively.

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW

The President Modifies Winona Speech, but Approves It in Effect—Won't Deny He Would Like Re-election.

In the current issue of The Outlook there appears an article entitled "President Taft's Own View, an Authorized Interview," in which the President discusses current topics and particularly his own administration, with an interviewer who found him at Virginia Hot Springs, in part as follows:

"Speaking of the tariff issue, Mr. President, if you could begin your Administration again, would you repeat your Winona speech to-morrow?" the interviewer asked.

"In phraseology, no; in effect, yes. Had I known as much as I do now, I should have realized that there are some things one cannot leave to be taken for granted. I dictated that speech to a stenographer on the cars between two stations, and glanced through it only enough to straighten its grammar; it was sent out by the press with correspondingly little ceremony, so that papers received it in all sorts of shapes. If I had prepared it two or three weeks before and revised it deliberately, as I ought to have done, I should have clarified several passages. And, particularly, I should have changed the sentence where I proclaim the Payne Tariff act the best ever passed. The comparative would have been a better description than the superlative; for, whatever its shortcomings, the act still contains less to be criticised than its predecessors, and it did, as a whole, revise the existing schedules downward.

"I had no fault to find with either Democrats or insurgents for trying to reduce any duties they chose; what I object to is disturbing the business of the country to-day, when there is nothing better than guesswork to proceed upon, and then disturbing it afresh six months later when the best available information is before us. I do not join in the charge of inconsistency against the Democrats for compromising with La Follette on the wool schedule instead of standing by their own figures. If they could not get all the reduction they asked for, they were quite justified in taking what they could get. My chief criticism on their tariff activities last session was that they were willing to send to me legislation so crude and ill-digested that they must have known, if they had paused to think, that I could not possibly approve it."

High Duties Nourish Monopoly.

"Is your tariff reduction programme based on the theory that it will bring about a corresponding reduction in the cost of living?"

"I think that that effect is greatly overestimated. My chief objection to a needlessly high tariff is that it nourishes monopoly. It holds forth a constant temptation to the formation of little trusts, which often are more directly oppressive to the consumer than big ones."

"Was your adoption of a low-tariff policy due to any recent change of mind?"

"I have long been convinced that we were overdoing the tariff business. The Republican platform of 1908 gave expression to this view, for it committed the party of protection to a revision. I have been trying honestly to keep faith with the people who elected me on that understanding. Of course we feared that there might be opposition from the extreme high protectionist Republicans in Congress, and not a few of my friends have blamed me for not breaking with them, throwing down the gage of battle, and vowing that I would stand or fall by the low-tariff issue. They fail to reflect, however, that I was not only President of the United States but head of the party to which these men belonged. I could not hope to have assistance from the Democrats, and my battle was lost before it was begun unless, by patient effort, I could get reinforcements from the ranks of protection Republicans. Some of these men were amenable to argument and they had long been leaders in Congress. One must not lose sight of the fact that, while I was pledged to insist upon lower tariff duties, there were many Representatives whose motive to protect the industries of their districts was just as strong as mine to comply with my construction of the platform. Former Presidents had worked with these party leaders in Congress, with whom they were not in entire sympathy, in order to make progress. Looking back now on the record of those first few months, I do not see that I could have done otherwise; for, however far the results may have fallen short of an ideal standard, it is on the regular Republicans I have had chiefly to lean for support.

What He Accomplished.

"In spite of such handicaps, I did secure tariff reductions on a number of items, including several raw materials. I induced Aldrich to cut down his amended cotton schedule about 10 per cent. I made a like attempt with wool, but it wouldn't work in either house. I got hides on the free list, and a lower duty on coal, iron ore, and scrap iron. If the Payne bill had passed the Senate in the shape in which it passed the House there would have been little serious censure of it in the country at large. I realize now, though, that I made one mistake—I ought to have made as strong a point on paper as I did on hides. Chairman Payne in the House did not like to go down to a $2 duty on paper, but he voted for it rather than cause a split. Mr. La Follette I consulted as to the amount of duty needed on paper, and he thought $2 was too low for immediate application and wanted a sliding scale of duties from a higher rate. As it was, we compromised on $3.75. The Tariff Board had found a difference of $5 a ton in the cost of producing paper in Canada and the United States, and I believe that if we could have stuck to the $2 duty of the House bill, with the condition attached of free raw material from Canada, we should have done the right thing.

Threatened a Veto.

"But I could not get free lumber either. The only way I procured any substantial reduction from $1.50 was by sending the Conference Committee an intimation that I should veto the bill if it carried a lumber duty higher than $1.25. I took a similar and equally successful stand regarding gloves, on some classes of which an increase had been proposed for the benefit of an 'infant industry.' Some of my critics will ask: 'If you could do so much in these instances by swinging your veto club, why did you not use the same weapon all along the line?' It is an easy thing to take a stand on a moral issue between the right and the wrong, or on one of plain common sense, like the question of the recall of the judiciary; but, with fifteen crowded tariff schedules to overhaul at short notice, a President can hardly be expected to make a radical fight over each detail that strikes him as unwise, and it would be the height of folly for him to veto an entire bill because a few items in it do not appeal to his individual judgment. Besides, the tariff question is one on which intelligent men may differ. Gifford Pinchot, for instance, threw his influence into the scale for the retention of a $2 duty on lumber, instead of backing a general effort to put it on the free list. This concession to the lumber interest doubtless was regarded by him as justified by his need of the support of the big lumbermen in prosecuting his forestry work. The bill carried only a $1 duty."

Explains His Tariff Board.

"Mr. President, you have been sharply criticised for making up your Tariff Board of men who are not tariff experts."

"And that is true; they are not. If I had been appointing a board of tariff experts I could not have got along with more than twenty-five, in order to do justice to all branches of the subject. What I undertook to do was to make up a board of trained investigators, capable of managing a thorough inquiry into costs of production and of analyzing its elements.

"First, Mr. MacVeagh wrote to friends in leading universities, asking each to give me a list of the economists considered by them best equipped for the task in hand. Prof. Emery's name was on all the lists and at the top of half of them, so I made him Chairman of the board. Page comes from the University of Virginia. Sanders is an authority on agriculture. Reynolds, in interpreting and enforcing the tariff laws for four years, had presumably learned the ins and outs of that business, and Howard I regarded as the ablest Southern Representative in Congress in my day. These men made no pretense of being tariff experts; they employ all the expert help they need.

"I fully realize, and I wish our people would, that the present prosperity of the Treasury is due in no small measure to the existing tariff, which, notwithstanding all its faults, is a revenue producer. There is a good deal more that can be said for that act. It gave us a maximum and minimum tariff proviso which I deem of the highest importance, and which, tended to increase our foreign trade substantially.

Liked Indirect Effect.

"It gave us free trade with the Philippines, which has made the islands more prosperous than ever in their history, without injury to any American industry. It gave authority that I used to create and appoint a Tariff Board, which, though not the commission I sought, is doing a most useful work; and it imposed a corporation tax, on which I had set my heart, but which at times I despaired of getting through."

"Now, that you have launched your project for a Constitutional amendment, you probably have in mind some particular form of general income tax to recommend to Congress when it is free to act?"

"In a way, yes. I believe, on principle, in a general income tax. The only good arguments against it are that it is inquisitorial, and that it offers a temptation to perjury. But I would not resort to the ordinary income tax except in an emergency like war, when I would have it graduated, so that those citizens who had most at stake should bear a correspondingly large share of the burden of the common defense. In time of peace I would avoid temptation to perjury and would confine the Government to taxes that do not involve such inquisitorial methods in their collection."

"Mr. President, I suppose you have noticed Mr. Bryan's comments on your appointment of Chief Justice White?"

"All that I have to say about my judicial appointments is that I have regarded my duty in respect to them as the most sacred with which I am charged, and that I have spared no effort to secure for the Supreme Court and other courts the best men I could get, with the fullest appreciation of the fact that the Federal courts, and especially the Supreme Court, constitute the chief bulwark of the institutions of civil liberty created by the Constitution."

The Work He Expects to Do.

"Now, Mr. President, something of the future. What do you purpose treating as your 'calendar of unfinished business' for the rest of your term?"

"In the domestic field, I suppose reductions in the woolen and cotton schedules, and possibly in the metal schedule, of the tariff will go to the top of the calendar. These will be founded, as far as my recommendations are concerned, on the report of the Tariff Board. I have heard it insinuated that Congress will not heed the suggestions of an Executive Board. As to that, I have no means of judging in advance. What I shall do is to put the whole thing up to Congress, and leave the members to settle with their constituents if they prefer not to act. In the House the Democratic majority have always professed themselves ready to accept any reductions they can get, and I am going to take them at their word in good faith. Where the insurgents will stand I am not prophet enough even to surmise.

"For another thing, we ought to obtain some legislation which will enable Alaska to develop without infringing on our broad policy of conservation. Then there is the question of ratifying the peace treaties with England and France and the fiscal treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua, which in their way are peace treaties, also, as their purpose is to remove one of the most prolific causes of war."

Hasn't Campaigned for Re-election.

"I assume that you know that it has been widely hinted that your tour was the opening of your campaign for re-election?"

"Certainly; as is the case with all Administrations, much of what I have done since I have been in office has had some political color put uopn it by those who were inclined to be critical. The truth is, however, that political considerations have not weighed heavily with me. I have tried to do in each case what seemed to me the wiset thing, regardless of its effect upon my own future. Indeed, in more than one instance I have been perfectly conscious whose bad blood would be stirred by some act of mine or some refusal to act. The circumstances that the same persons who hail me, after one application of equal justice, as a far-seeing conservative patriot denounce me after the next as an unreasoning radical does not greatly disturb my equanimity. I set that down as 'all in a day's work.'

"I am very grateful for the honors the people have given me. I do not affect to deny the satisfaction I should feel if, after casting up the totals pro and con and striking a balance, they should decide that my first term had been fruitful enough of good to warrant their enlisting me for another. Any man would be proud of such a verdict. But I have not been willing, nor shall I be, to purchase it at the sacrifice of my freedom to do my duty as I see it. My happiness is not dependent on holding any office; and I shall go back to private life with no heartburnings if the people, after an unprejudiced review of my Administration, conclude that some one else can serve them to their greater advantage."

HOTELMAN GOT NO TURKEY.

Torn from Well-Stocked Larder, Charged with Wife Desertion.

Henry C. Thompson, who keeps a big hotel in Worcester, Mass., did not enjoy his Thanksgiving. He spent the day in a cell in the Queens County Jail, Long Island City, on an indictment charging him with having abandoned his wife and six children living at 181 East Grand Avenue, Corona, L. I. Mrs. Thompson has been the mother of twelve children, six of whom are still living, and the oldest, a girl of 16, is blind.

About a year ago Thompson disappeared and since that time Mrs. Thompson has had a hard time. She did washing and went out to work until a short time ago she was taken ill and then the helpless family faced starvation.

Her case was brought to the attention of District Attorney Frederick G. De Witt, with the result that an indictment was found against Thompson charging him with abandonment. His whereabouts were unknown until about a week ago, when, on a trip to Boston, Detective John A. Butler, attached to the District Attorney's office, met with a hotel card of Henry C. Thompson of Worcester, Mass.

Knowing that this hotelkeeper would doubtless be found at his post around Thanksgiving time dispensing good cheer to his patrons, Detective Butler took the precaution to obtain the necessary papers beforehand. Butler found him with a well-stocked larder. It was a sad farewell that Landlord Thompson bade to his one hundred-room hotel and his host of sympathetic patrons as he marched out of the place in custody of Detective Butler and later boarded a train bound for the Queens County Jail.

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MONTROSS GALLERY

550 Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street
Gallery open week-days 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Tuesdays until 10 P. M.

INSURGENTS SEEKING OFFICE, SAYS SMOOT

Not a Fight for Principles, but for Political Power, Utah Senator Declares.

BUSINESS HURT BY POLITICS

He Says Congress Will Try This Session to Put Taft in a Hole—No Hope for Currency Reform.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Crediting the activity of insurgent Presidential candidates to a desire for place and power rather than to patriotic motives, United States Senator Smoot of Utah, in a statement given to-day to the Washington correspondent of The Evening Post of this city, outlined his views of the coming session of Congress.

"We must remember," said Senator Smoot, "that the political fight now being made by insurgency is not for principles, but for men, for office, and political power."

Senator Smoot blames the "muckraker, the yellow press, and the political demagogue" for the unsettled business conditions of the last two years.

The statement in part follows:

"What is Congress going to do at the coming session? I answer promptly and frankly: Play politics from beginning to end. Every recommendation made by President Taft to Congress will be considered, not as to whether its enactment into law would be a good thing for the country, but for the effect it would have on some individual's candidacy for the Presidency or the result it might have upon the opposition party's Presidential candidate. We must remember that the political fight now being made by insurgency is not for principles, but for men, for office, and political power.

"In order that these objects may be accomplished the gospel of discontent must be preached, form of government changed, the Constitution amended, and laws proposed for the purpose of appealing to the particular classes and special sections of the country with a view to securing the votes. Political speeches will be made and bills passed for no other purpose than to place the Republican Party and President Taft in a hole.

"The business interests of the country have been in an unsettled condition for two and one-half years, and are carried on with no thought of anticipating the future. Business has been made the football of political demagogues and the modern four-flusher. The harassing of business for political effect has cost laboring men and the American people hundreds of millions of dollars.

"This condition of affairs will continue until the muckraker, the yellow press, and political demagogue have been driven from the stage. This change is sure to come. The day of hysteria has reached its zenith. It will not be long before the sober second thought of the American people will assert itself.

"President Taft's plan for international peace by arbitration meets the hearty approval of the great majority of the American people, and is commended by most of the civilized countries of the world. The peace treaties substantially submitted will undoubtedly be approved by the Senate."

Senator Smoot declares that no legislation remedial of our currency system will be enacted into law; that all that can be hoped for will be a discussion and education. He says that it would be wicked for Congress not to enact legislation for the relief of the people of Alaska.

HOMEWARD RUSH OF ITALIANS

Ivernia Steerage Filled and 300 Left —1,600 on the Savoie.

The Cunard liner Ivernia, which was scheduled to sail at noon yesterday for Naples and Trieste did not leave until 2:20 o'clock, because of a rush of cargo and steerage passengers at the last moment. After 2,079 had booked the sale of tickets was stopped as the liner had her complement in the third class according to the new rules made by the Italian Government. Between 200 and 300 Italians were left to try their luck by the next steamer. Many of them had purchased their tickets from outlying agents in the west for the Ivernia and were sadly disappointed.

Italians are anxious to get to their homes in time for Christmas. There were 1,600 in the steerage of the French liner Savoie which sailed yesterday for Havre, where the Italians get cheap rate rail tickets to their respective cities. The Adriatic sailing to-morrow for Naples, will also carry about 2,000 Italians.

Home Late from Bermuda.

The Quebec Steamship Company's liner Bermudian arrived yesterday from Bermuda with a big crowd of passengers, some of whom transferred from the Bermudian-Atlantic liner Oceana, which had to go out of commission owing to a defective bearing on her port propeller shaft. Among them was Max Schmittberger, Chief Inspector of the New York police force, who had his son and daughter with him. He said a number of American travelers were waiting at Hamilton for accommodations to return home. About sixty of the Oceana's passengers that had been booked to sail last Saturday left on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Tagus, and others sail to-morrow on the Bermudian.

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Could you want a better proof of the absolute safety gained by pasteurizing than the fact that hundreds of children's lives have been saved with

Sheffield Farms Milk

by the Board of Health this year? Sheffield Milk is pasteurized. It is more safe than any milk could ever be *right on the farm.* The bottle is clean—the "cream line" deep down in the bottle. Try it.

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A very young wife in a strange hotel, trying to find her husband, and thinking he was taking a bath, knocked on the door of the bathroom and said:

"Honey, are you there?"

And a strange masculine voice replied:

"Madam, this is not a bee-hive; it's a bathroom."

When the farmer looks into his copy of Farm and Fireside, he finds what he expects to find—editorials, articles, contributions and suggestions which help him to make his farm pay better, and advertisements offering him the things he needs for his farm, for his family and for his home.

He may read other papers and magazines, but nothing comes so near to him as Farm and Fireside, because he finds in it what he needs most. Other publications are to him a luxury. Farm and Fireside is a necessity.

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Give them all they want of delicious Lindt Chocolate. It's good for them and they like it.

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Its superiority is conceded at home and abroad.

Imported in Cakes and Wafers at $1. per pound at the best stores everywhere.

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Distinctive adaptations of the latest models. Novelty and Staple Diagonals, Chevrons, Broadcloths, Tweeds. Some of our best liked models.
Were 27.50 to $37.50 — **20.00**

Walking Dresses
Of fine Serge. Were 22.50 to $32.50 — **17.50**
Of Broadcloths, Corduroys, Velvets. Were $32.50 to $47.50 — **26.50**

Utility Coats
Of new English Mixtures and Diagonals. Were $21.50 and $29.50 — **15.50 & 18.50**

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Next Sunday's New York Times

with the great

Holiday Book Number

Contains a list of 100 books best suited for Christmas Gifts for old or young. The selections include fiction, travel, sport, adventure and books for children. Among special articles in this notable number are:

Books as Friendship's Ambassadors.
Gift books selected from the latest and most desirable volumes.

Pages That Will Delight the Children.
A choice treasury of tales for the little ones.

Tuneful Verse for Tiny Ears.
Sense and nonsense rhymes illustrated by enchanting pictures.

Where to Note the Passing Days.
As "noiseless falls the foot of time," we need the calendar to mark his flight.

Story-Telling as a Fine Art.
The art by which the story-teller holds an audience.

Girl of the Period in Fiction.
Exaggerated importance given to her place in the practical scheme of life.

The Magazine Section

Presents stories of truth, which is stronger as well as "stranger than fiction." It is rich in articles that are of fascinating interest at this time, many of them being contributions that have a permanent value because they throw new light on important scientific subjects. Some of the articles are:

Lady Gregory and Her Irish Players.
An interesting chat with this stanch Irishwoman who is devoting herself to aid the Irish literary revival.

The Latest and Greatest Surgical Success.
An American surgeon who is treating and correcting spinal curvature with wonderful results.

The Mantle of the Lamented Artist, E. A. Abbey, Falls on a Woman.
Miss Violet Oakley appointed to complete the unfinished work of E. A. Abbey in the Pennsylvania Capitol.

A Trip Through China's Monkey Forest.
Graphically described by Warner M. Van Norden, who forsook the business of banking in New York to devote himself to missionary work in China.

The Story of Maiden Lane.
The origin of the names of some of New York's streets.

Louis Tracy Compares English with American Readers.
He concludes that the reading public of this country is better educated than that of England.

Why the King of England Went to India to be Crowned.
An interesting story of poiltical conditions which made this unprecedented voyage necessary. By Richard Barry, who accompanied the reigning King to India when he visited that country.

Jokes That Have Missed Their Point.
Some more or less famous jokes that missed fire.

Hy. Mayer's Cartoon Page.
An artist's humorous view of the week's happenings.

Next Sunday's Pictorial Section

Contains some choice reproductions of paintings by French artists, including a full-page picture,

Saving the Cannon.
A blood-stirring battle scene by the celebrated French painter B. A. de Neuville.

The Irish Players at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.
The players appearing in "The Playboy of the West," the production of which caused a scene of riot almost unparalleled in the history of the New York stage.

Scenes from the Suffragette Struggle in England.
Pictures showing the militant suffragettes making a demonstration against the law in England.

A Durbar Procession.
Photographs showing the Oriental splendor of the parade of native chiefs as King George will witness it.

The Persian Giant, Killich Bey.
This modern Samson literally defies wild horses to move him.

China in the Throes of Revolution.
Some scenes of the revolution that threatens the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

Million-Dollar Dry Dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.
Known as the "hoodoo dock" because of the loss of life during its construction.

Modern French Pictures at the Albright Gallery, Buffalo.
Nine examples of paintings by eminent French artists.

START A PICTURE SCRAP BOOK

The Pictorial Section of next Sunday's Times offers the opportunity and incentive to permanently preserve the beautiful pictures which appear in this section each week.

The only way to be sure of getting The Sunday Times is to order it in advance. "Better be sure than sorry." Order to-day.

STILL SEEK DEFEAT OF TOBACCO PLAN

Independents Will Ask United States Supreme Court To-morrow for a Rehearing.

SAY MONOPOLY REMAINS

Point Out Provisions Which, They Declare, Do Not Meet the Court's Decree of Dissolution.

Efforts of independent tobacco interests to bring before the United States Supreme Court for review the plan for the disintegration of the Tobacco Trust recently approved by the Circuit Court in this city will culminate to-morrow in the filing of a petition with the clerk of the Supreme Court. On Monday the petition will be formally presented to the court by Felix H. Levy, together with his brief. Copies of the petition have already been served on counsel for the American Tobacco Company and other defendants, and on J. C. McReynolds, special Assistant Attorney General.

The petition is signed by the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade of this city, and it states that the Attorneys General of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, who opposed the adoption of the plan before the Circuit Court, have authorized the petitioner to state in their behalf that they reassert their views and ask the court to consider them.

This petition is the last shot the independents can fire, so far as the courts are concerned, and they have been at work on it ever since the Circuit Court refused to make them parties to the matter, which would have given them the right of appeal. It will undoubtedly be opposed by Attorney General Wickersham, who has opposed their other moves to become parties to the case or to obtain an appeal.

The petition is a request for permission to file another petition asking that the Circuit Court Judges be directed by mandamus to vacate and set aside their decree approving the disintegration plan and to enter a decree "in conformity with the opinion and mandate" of the Supreme Court; that the Circuit Court Judges be prohibited by writ from proceeding to put their decree into effect; that the Circuit Court Judges be required by a writ of certiorari to return and certify to the Supreme Court all the proceedings had before them, with all documents and evidence on which they may have acted in determining the form of their decree; that the Circuit Court Judges be required by mandamus to permit the petitioner to be joined as a party to the case, with the right of appeal, and that pending the decision on the petition all proceedings by the defendants looking to the execution of the plan of dissolution be stayed.

In support of the contention that they should be permitted to bring the matter before the Supreme Court the petitioners say that "despite a widespread disapproval, publicly expressed, by the varied interests in the tobacco industry, which have been oppressed and dominated by the combination, and by the public generally, the Attorney General of the United States has publicly declared his purpose not to appeal from the decree and thereby obtain a final and authoritative decision" by the Supreme Court "of the important questions involved and a settlement of the grave doubt which is felt throughout the United States as to the adequacy of the anti-trust law to correct the wrongful situation which was condemned" by the Supreme Court.

The settlement by the American Tobacco Company of its litigation with R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co., Incorporated, on the eve of the hearings in the Circuit Court is also cited. The Richardson Company was a party to the suit, and the only one of the defendants that was hostile to the American Tobacco Company's plan. The petitioners say this settlement was made to prevent the possibility of any of the parties taking an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Another point made in the petition is that no testimony was taken by the Circuit Court and that the conferences between members of the court, counsel for the defendants and for the Government, which preceded the hearings in open court, were held in private, without testimony and without any record being made.

Plan Doesn't End Monopoly.

As to the plan itself the petition says that it does not carry out the mandate of the Supreme Court, but that "on the contrary a new condition will be created which will perpetuate the unlawful monopoly of the combination and which will be wholly repugnant to and violative of the anti-trust law, and which will make the property owned by the combination more valuable to its owner than before the decree of the Supreme Court was rendered, as shown by the great increase in the prices of its securities on the Stock Exchange."

This is because of "vesting in the common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company the ownership of a large, and, in effect, the controlling part of the stock of the companies among which the property and business of the combination is to be divided; the division of the major part of the business among three companies, the effectual control of which will rest in the twenty-nine individual defendants; the omission to provide for any disintegration or any internal change whatever in the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, which the Supreme Court indicated to be a combination, in and of itself of large and dangerous size; the omission to provide for the separation of the American Cigar Company from its present control by the American Tobacco Company; the American Stogie Company is required to be dissolved or to be reorganized in a way which is quite indefinitely prescribed; the Coniey Foil Company is required to be divided into two companies, but the common stock held by the American Tobacco Company, which is to be distributed to its common stockholders, will amount to 90 per cent. of the capital stock of the two companies; the MacAndrews & Forbes Company is to be divided into two companies, but no provision is made for the new company obtaining a supply of licorice root, the source of the supply of which in the Orient is substantially, if not wholly, in the hands of the MacAndrews Company."

Under the decree of the Circuit Court the petition says "the American Cigar Company will remain under the ownership of the American Tobacco Company, and the only change it will undergo will be the sale to the American Tobacco Company of two of the subsidiary companies of the American Cigar Company and the disposal of the latter's interest in the American Stogie Company. The retention of control by the American Tobacco Company of the American Cigar Company is apparently designed to enable the latter company to continue its efforts to obtain the control of the cigar business, which is the branch of the tobacco business in which the combination had gained less control than in the other branches. By this retention of control, the American Tobacco Company, with its vast resources and through its virtual control (through its common stockholders) of the United Cigar Stores Company, will be able to supplement any deficiencies of capital of the American Cigar Company and will be able to furnish it with easy and favorable, if not indeed discriminating, methods of distribution through the poyerful agency of the United Cigar Stores Company.

"The foil business will remain, through the control given to the common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, in the same hands as it is now; and the same will be true of the licorice-paste business, with the added dangerous and monopolistic element, that the control of the sources of supply of licorice root will be absolutely unchanged and will make competition in the manufacture of licorice paste, as against the two new companies, impossible. The control of this business (including the control of the licorice-root lands in the Orient) was the subject of an indictment under the anti-trust law against the MacAndrews Company and the Young Company and their respective Presidents, which resulted in a conviction of the said companies. The new arrangement will leave this very complete monopoly practically unaffected.

"The snuff business (of which the combination holds substantially a complete monopoly) will remain, through the control given to the common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, in the same hands as it is now; and the Stogie Company, if its "trustees" (as the plan provides) elect not to dissolve it, shall be reorganized, but with no specific instructions as to the method of such reorganization nor any requirement for separating it from the control of the American Tobacco Company.

Cigar Stores Company Undisturbed.

"The United Cigar Stores Company is merely nominally separated from the combination by the requirement that the American Tobacco Company shall distribute among its common stockholders all of the securities it holds. The Attorney General proposed that the Circuit Court should require that the American Tobacco Company should sell the securities and that its common stockholders should be enjoined from purchasing the same. The court rejected the Attorney General's proposal and approved the distribution proposed by the plan, thereby leaving this monopolistic and destructive agency in the same hands as before.

"Your petitioner submits that the disposition finally made of the company by the Circuit Court, by which the company is left in control of the same persons who have controlled the entire combination and who are left in effectual control of all the parts of the combination, does not in any substantial sense lessen the power for evil so ruthlessly practiced in the past by the said company.

"The Attorney General has declared his purpose not to appeal from the decree, notwithstanding its rejection of his proposal concerning the said company; and notwithstanding its rejection of a further modification proposed by him reserving to the Circuit Court a right of supervision for five years over the new conditions created by the combination, so as to insure the restoration of competition.

"The provision of the plan that the preferred stockholders of the American Tobacco Company shall be given a vote, is illusory; because this will result in diminishing the control of the common stockholders only in so far the (new) American Tobacco Company is concerned. The stock held by the American Tobacco Company in the 'accessory' and the 'subsidiary' companies (in so far as the same is required to be distributed at all) is to be distributed among only the common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, so that they alone will have voting rights, without any such rights or any stock therein being given to the preferred stockholders. The result will be that the same control will continue to be exercised (except as to the new American Tobacco Company) by the common stockholders as in the past, a control which was dominated and guided by twenty-nine individual defendants, who were in turn dominated and guided by the few individual defendants to whom this court alluded in its opinion."

LOSE $50,000,000 IN FUEL.

L. C. Fitch Estimates Railroads Can Save 20 Per Cent. of This Waste.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—American railroads lose $50,000,000 worth of fuel a year and consume $200,000,000 worth of coal to obtain $80,000,000 worth of efficiency, a further waste of $120,000,000 worth of fuel power, according to figures prepared by Chief Engineer L. C. Fitch of the Chicago Great Western Railroad and made public to-day. That road conducted an investigation as a result of the charges by Louis Brandeis that railroads waste $1,000,000 a day through inefficient service.

The remedy suggested is a fuel bureau of experts, improved firing devices on locomotives, a school for firemen, more scientific ordering of locomotives for service and closer watch on exposed coal yards.

"Each loss of one per cent. of fuel in American railroad business means a loss of $2,000,000," says Mr. Fitch's report. "Only 45 per cent. of the coal used returns effective results, the remainder being wasted.

"This loss goes into blown-off steam, unburned gases, waiting locomotives that have been fired up too soon, radiation from boilers, lumps lost along the road and taken from open coal yards, unscientific handling of locomotives and other wastes."

"It is not unreasonable to believe that from 20 to 25 per cent. of this waste may be cut off," says the report, "effecting the saving of from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000."

LOCKED IN A HARLEM STORE.

Woman Patron Was Left Inside When It Closed at Noon.

People in the vicinity of Eighth Avenue and 116th Street were startled to see a fashionably gowned woman pounding on the inside glass door of the dry goods store of A. Simon on that corner just after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The woman was hysterical and managed to convey to those crowded around the entrance that she was locked in. Policeman O'Connor of the West 125th Street Station hurried to the corner to find out what was wrong. A neighboring merchant told the policeman that the agent of the building was Thomas Shaughnessy of 305 West 116th Street. The policeman sent a boy for Shaughnessy, but when he arrived he had no key.

O'Connor, noticing a window open on the floor above the store, entered the adjoining building, and going up to the second floor, climbed along the coping to the dry goods building, and by that route reached the woman downstairs.

Clarentine De Soto, a porter employed in the store, who lives near by, made his appearance about that time with the keys of the store, which he opened. The woman refused to give her name, and after elbowing her way through the crowd made her escape.

It is supposed that she had been in the women's room.

TO AID SMALL EXPORTERS.

Nagel Wants Them to Have a Bigger Share of Our Foreign Trade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—With the view of promoting American commerce by lending a helping hand to the small manufacturers of the United States, as well as to the big concerns, Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor will urge Congress to enlarge the powers of the Bureau of Manufactures. While the export trade in manufactures of the United States is large it is in the hands of a comparatively few manufacturers.

It is the belief of Mr. Nagel that detailed information of the needs of all foreign lands distributed indiscriminately throughout the United States would develop the business of the small manufacturer and greatly enhance the nation's productive wealth. The Secretary will ask Congress that greater facilities be given the bureau for the employment of additional specialists abroad and the distribution of data in this country.

Two Boys, Skating on Thin Ice, Drown

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 30.—While a score of boys were skating on Stevensville Lake, at Stevensville, Sullivan County, this afternon, the ice, which was very thin, suddenly settled under them. Eugene Sherwood and a lad named Kilgore, both 12 years of age, were drowned. Wesley Sherwood and Bernard McGeer, two other members of the party, were thrown into the water, but were rescued. The bodies were recovered.

$500,000 Fire at Gainesville, Ga.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Nov. 30.—Two persons were injured in a fire which started early to-night in the Barman Hardware Company's store here. Eight buildings are in flames and the fire is not yet under control. The loss is believed to be $500,000.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath. Mothers should teach the little ones its daily use.

JERSEY POLICE CHIEF SITS LIKE SOLOMON

He's Judge, Jury, Prosecutor, and Defending Counsel When Cliffside Bluecoats Are Tried.

AND HE ACQUITS THEM, TOO

Robbery at Palisade Points the Moral That Suspended Policemen Are Needed Whether Derelict or Not.

The two policemen of Cliffside, N. J., who were suspended on charges of dereliction of duty and general inefficiency, have been tried, exonerated, and reinstated. Efforts were made to give them pay for the time they were suspended, but Lawyer Sammis said that this could not be done under the law, and so it wasn't done. It was Chief Kelly himself who preferred the charges. They were based on the fact that during the early hours one morning recently the two policemen were found at home asleep. One was asleep in bed, so the complaint ran, and the other was slumbering in a chair.

At the trial, Chief Kelly moderated the charges so as to read that while both were home neither was asleep, but both were in full uniform ready to take up the cudgles in defense of any resident. This placed the affair in an entirely different light, and Chief Kelly, who has assumed the rôle of a Spartan mother, doffed it and appeared as a pitying goddess, willing to temper justice with a little mercy.

As Chief Kelly was the judge at the trial his change of attitude was a powerful factor in the interests of the accused. He amended his original charges, prosecuted the defendants on the strength of them, assumed the rôle of counsel for the defense, made a vigorous plea for clemency, and then climbed on the bench, and, having weighed the evidence, pronounced the accused innocent and dismissed them with his blessing.

During the time that the two guardians of Cliffside safety were under suspension the Post Office at Palisade was broken into and all of the United States Treasury that was in the safe was carried away. This fact was referred to as indicating the dangers arising from any interference with the police. Palisade is not in the Cliffside territory, but this is no matter. The moral is the same. A bad example permeates every section of a community without regard to imaginary lines as any member of the City Club knows.

The editor of the local paper is considerably disturbed over the outcome of the trial. He said yesterday to a TIMES reporter:

"Of course nobody suspects that any influence was brought to bear on Chief Kelly. The Chief is above influence, but it's mighty funny just the same that the man who prosecutes, who defends, and who tries a case should ever have considered that his duty made it necessary for him to start it going. It recalls the lines:

If I am so soon to be done for,
What was I ever begun for?

"Yes, it is mighty funny. But you must admit the Chief is a many-sided man."

EFFECT OF ONE-CENT MAIL.

Would Delay Parcels Post by Reducing Postal Revenue, Says Bourne.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A great danger to the parcels post movement lies in the demand for a one-cent letter rate, according to Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A one-cent letter rate, Senator Bourne thinks, would mean such a material reduction in the revenues of the Post Office Department that delay in the establishment of a parcels post inevitably would result.

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Toys Games Dolls

and Novelties

Presenting a fascinating exhibition of those wonderful things which children so intimately associate with the Spirit of Christmas.

When desired, purchases made now, will be held until Christmas week.

Suburban Delivery by Our Own Wagon Service.

Please Do Your Shopping Early

Early in the month, and early in the day. This will lighten the labors of the sales force, and insure your getting the gifts you most desired to purchase.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-Fifth Street

CELLAR BAKERIES IN SHOCKING STATE

Badly Ventilated, Floors Littered with Refuse, a Resort for Dogs and Chickens.

Shocking conditions, in some instances too revolting to be published, are set forth in regard to the cellar bakeries in New York City by Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick in an official report to Mayor Gayner. Of the 4,000 and more bakeries in the Greater City there are about 100 which are above ground and in buildings erected or remodelled for that purpose. These are known as factory bakeries. In these the conditions were found to be good.

Seventy-five of the underground bakeries out of 143 which the investigators, accompanied by a representative of the Consumers' League, inspected were found to be improperly ventilated. In some all chance for ventilation was destroyed by the boarding up of windows. In others the windows opened into areaways unspeakably dirty.

In 50 per cent of the places the floors were dirty, and the walls are described as filthy with the flour, lard and mixing materials exposed to unclean surroundings.

Cellar Bakery Conditions.

In cellar bakeries in all sections of the East Side and West Side and Brooklyn the street clothes of the bakers hung about, shoes stood in mixing vats and pans not in use, and in some instances the bakers were found sleeping on the mixing tables.

In some instances bakers' families were found to be housed in the bakery and the mixing was done in rooms littered with bed clothing and refuse. Bakeries were found where cats were asleep in the flour, where a dog's kennel was kept and where rabbits and even chickens were raised.

The character of the employes, it is stated, seemed to take on the character of the place. In the shops above ground they wore white suits, had places to hang their street clothes, and there was an air of sanitation that was lost when the underground stables were visited.

The Department of Health, the Commissioner says, under the law confines itself with the bread, and the State Bureau of Labor has charge of the factory conditions, yet there is no law that says a bakery shall not be underground.

These conditions, Mr. Fosdick says, can be remedied by giving to the Health Department the right to insist upon the proper regulations and safeguarding of food products. He recommends that the whole care of bakeries that supply bread to the city of 5,000,000 be placed under the care of this department instead of having the authority divided. He further proposes that the health authorities should have the right to close any bakery which after forty-eight hours' notice does not comply with the law.

Many of the conditions reported are now in violation of the law, which is supposed to be enforced by factory inspectors.

N. Y. American, April 19th, 1911.

"Behind the Scenes" in New York

Oh, yes, of course you know where the bread you eat is *sold*. The store is spick and span, brightly lighted, well aired. The sales people are clean and attractive. Everything is as "neat" as the proverbial pin. Retailers are up-to-date; they know the great law of busy, careless, "little old New York"—they know how to

"Put Up a Front"

But did anyone ever tell you about "behind the scenes"? Did anyone ever invite you to visit the work-shops where the bread you buy in these "fine fronts" is made and baked?

Don't you want to know where and how your bread is made?

There are hundreds of cellar bread bakeries in this city—read the newspaper clipping here reproduced.

You will never be allowed to enter one of these cellar bakeries; if you went once you'd never go again.

But you—everybody—can go all through the Ward Bakeries—one in the Bronx at Southern Boulevard and 143rd Street, one in Brooklyn on Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue—any day, except Saturday and Sunday.

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

100% PURE

At Your Grocer's 5 and 10 Cent Loaves

You can see every detail in the making of Ward's Tip-Top Bread. The human hand never touches bread at these, the greatest bakeries in the world—daylight bakeries, snow-white temples of cleanliness.

Cleanliness is one of the ten commandments at the Ward Bakeries.

Quality, Purity and Cleanliness give Ward's Tip-Top Bread the delicious flavor that distinguishes it. You don't know how good bread can be until you taste Tip-Top.

Be sure—Look for the Label

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD WARD BREAD CO.

If you don't buy Tip-Top, where is your bread made?

Pioneer Motor Truck
Transportation Service

We have Ten High-Grade, Efficient Motor Trucks to Rent for Commercial Hauling By Day, Week or Month.

37 TO 51 FLATBUSH AV., B'KLYN, N. Y.
Nevins St. Sub. Station at our door.

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$450 List Excelsior Walters Pianos.....$225
$550 List Puritan Walters Pianos.....$250
$575 List Walters Queensboro Pianos.....$275

$1,000 List Walters 88-Note Mastertone Player Piano Outfits, with 12 Rolls, Bench and Cover.....$395
$10 DOWN AND $2 A WEEK.

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To every purchaser of a piano we will present free of charge a beautiful, newest style, handsome music cabinet, also chair and cover to match.
Exchange Upon Request We will take your old piano in exchange. a representative will call.

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130 & 132 West 42d St., New York

BRUCE-BROWN WINS GRAND PRIZE RACE

Hearne, in a Benz, Finishes Less Than Two Minutes Behind Amateur at Savannah.

NEW RECORD FOR DISTANCE

Winner Maintains Average Speed of 74.45 Miles an Hour—De Palma (Mercedes) Close Third.

Grand Prize Race.
Distance—411.36 miles.
Winner—David Bruce-Brown.
Car—Fiat.
Country—Italy.
Time—331:29.18 minutes.
Average—74.45 miles an hour.
Value to Winner—About $10,000.
Second—Edward Hearne, Benz; 333:33.07 minutes.
Third—Ralph De Palma, Mercedes; 334:40.80 minutes.
Best Previous Average—70.55 miles an hour.
Number of Starters—Sixteen.
Number of Cars to Finish—Five.

By FRED J. WAGNER,
Official Starter, Savannah Auto Races.
Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 30.—David L. Bruce-Brown to-day scored his second consecutive victory for the world's greatest automobile trophy, the $5,000 Grand Prize gold cup, in the fastest motor car race ever held. To-day's Grand Prize was so like last year's in its spectacular features that I had to rub my memory a bit to keep from going backward.

The same driver won in almost the same way as he did last year. His mother rushed out of the throng on the same stand and, surrounded by the same Mayor of the same city and the same others who are with us again for another Savannah festival, kissed and hugged her big, fair, brawny son, standing on just the same spot or ground that she stood on last year. Travelling at the terrific rate of 74.45 miles an hour for 411.36 miles of this race to-day, one has to get down to pencil and paper to realize just what Bruce-Brown's victory means. Never before has an automobile kept a sustained speed of this rate on a public highway, and, when it is taken into consideration that at least two other cars crowded Brown all the way, something of the magnitude of this contest in the speed line can be appreciated.

To the ordinary observer to-day's race for the most part was not thrilling except in a few spots near the finish, but to me it was wonderful. I could appreciate the care those boys had to exercise to bring those powerful, snorting things along with the loss of as little time as possible and no engine or tire trouble. It is a fearful strain on tires alone going at such a pace, and this was where the Fiats were looking for trouble, but tire changing has got to be such a quickly expert thing nowadays that the changes Brown had to make used up probably only about eight minutes of his time.

The pick of the entire automobile world, both here and abroad, participated in this race. The most powerful cars and the greatest drivers were all here in this scramble for the $5,000 gold cup of the Automobile Club of America.

The foreign drivers were early out of the running, but the foreign cars fared better. As it has been before, so it was to-day, a duel between the Fiat and Benz cars, Italy against Germany, but Ralph Mulford gave them all a scare, for up to next to the last lap he was up with Hearne and Brown and going strong when something happened to the guiding rod on his rear gearing. There was a lot of rooting for Mulford to take all the cream of the Vanderbilt and the Grand Prize in his American car. He may have been beaten out at last on sheer speed, but he would have given them a mighty run for it.

Future Races in Doubt.

The question of whether Savannah ever has another international automobile race is left entirely to the people of Savannah, according to the statements made to-day by officials of the Savannah Automobile Club. It is pretty certain that application will not be made for some time for another race, but in the event the Savannah Automobile Club decides to do so later on it will request the governing powers to stage four races: The Tiedeman Trophy, Savannah Challenge Trophy, Vanderbilt Cup, and Grand Prize races, just as in the past week.

I think it would be foolish to abandon the races. In this connection the advocacy of a shorter course and the invitation plan has been generally talked among race folk. Mayor Tiedeman expressed himself as favoring the shorter course idea. Harvey Granger, President of the Savannah Automobile Club, said it was absolutely up to the Savannah people whether another race is to be held here. But the fact that a few men have shouldered the brunt of the race meets, and there has been friction, makes it probable that the Grand Prize to-day would be the last race run on the local course.

Mayor Tiedeman said he did not think that application for another race would be made. Last year, on the day of the Grand Prize, official application was made to the governing committee for to-day's race. But this was not done to-day.

The military is another feature. Privates of the companies state they have had enough of duty and several of them failed to show up on the course to-day. Personally, I think the soldier boys ought to get some money out of it, for without them the race could not be held. We saw that at Briar Cliff, near New York. While the militia was not in uniform at that event it exercised the same authority over the course as if it had been, and while some of the spectators were offended because they were hustled off the course, it must be borne in mind that was the only road race in our section in which some one was not hurt and where not one of the twenty-odd drivers made a complaint of obstructions on the road during the entire race.

Wagner First to Start.

The scene at the start before the pits was an animated one at 8 o'clock, an hour before the official time. The cars arriving from the various camps, oil and gasoline supplies being placed in the most advantageous position, and a scurrying of officials and actual participants making a picture that meant nothing but business. Even holders of tickets for the stands were on hand early for it was going to be a tight day in the stands. Every seat had been sold and the standing room capacity was taxed. The day had dawned clear and cold and the furs and wraps that were a bit superfluous on Monday were all doing business. There was no trouble getting the boys lined up for they were all anxious to get away.

Directly on the stroke of nine, Louis Wagner, in his Fiat darted away when he got the word and the others followed at 30 seconds intervals. Ralph Mulford at the wheel of his Lozier probably got the most vociferous send off on account of his great victory on Monday, and as Hemery scudded away the crowd was on edge for the first news of the cars at the other points on the course. Wagner was the first around, and as he passed the stand he was blowing his breath into his cupped hand and some fear was felt that the cold was going to bother the boys at the wheels.

The first change in position was Ralph Mulford's Lozier. He was the third one home on the first lap after being fifth away. By the time they had all passed the stand for the first time it was noted that Caleb Bragg had reeled off the fastest lap, doing the 17.14 miles circuit in 18.01. As this averaged 70 miles, promise of an exceedingly fast race was indicated early.

Wagner was holding his form when he again showed first at the head of the stretch on the second lap. His time on this turn was 12.58. Doubt, however, was felt that this terrific pace could be kept up. The first appearance of a break was at the finish of this lap when Disbrow, Hearne and Burman came into view trailing each other. They didn't [illegible] enough to make it a real break but it could be seen that they were trying to crawl up.

The first change exhibition was when Wagner came around on his third lap, when he stopped for tires. This was watched with quite some interest, as under the racers, conditions no help could be obtained from the pit. The cold made their movements slow but at that they changed their two rear tires in two minutes. The first news of a break in the line came when it was announced that Harry Cobe's Buick had gone into a ditch and was out of the race. Fortunately no one was hurt. Bruce-Brown had his first trouble on his fourth lap when he stopped in front of the stand for six minutes.

Much anxiety was being felt for Wishart and Hemery as they hadn't appeared on their third laps. Hemery, however, was having engine trouble 10 miles away. The pace was showing a slight let-down but laps at 13 minutes and close to it were being reeled off.

Burman Out of the Race.

Burman's Marmon mount went bad on the fifth lap, and he left the road and walked to the stand. He was out of the race. By this time two of the stars, Burman and Hemery were eliminated, Burman for sure and the Frenchman practically. The latter limped into the stretch on his third lap. His car was just crawling along. He stepped leisurely from his car, indicating naturally that he was through. Patschke and Mulford were beginning to attract the attention of the crowd on account of their fine positions in the contest, and the fact that they were piloting American cars, and bets were being freely offered that an American car would win.

Hemery got a big hand when after a long delay he started off again. He was too far behind to be a factor. Wagner was making desperate efforts to cut down his handicap. He reeled off his ninth lap in 12:48. On this circuit Hearne's Benz had taken the lead from Patschke. Mulford's first stop was made on hi stenth lap when he drew into his pit and changed a worn-out rear shoe and took on gas and oil. When the announcement was made at 11:35 that Patschke was out of the contest regret was expressed as the Marmon driver had become a great favorite.

Eddie Hearne, in a Benz, who had been driving a mighty consistent race, took the lead in the ninth lap, putting the Benz car in first place for the first time during the day. As he held his lead he was maintaining a fast pace, while was making previous records look ordinary. At the completion of his twelfth lap, 205.68 miles, his average mileage per hour was 76.2, beating the average obtained in the Vanderbilt race on Monday by nearly two miles.

This was the fastest race ever run, but there was little to enthuse over. Great speed is not spectacular unless visible comparisons can be made. As there were so few occasions when these comparisons could be made, the only satisfaction was had in knowing that the fastest automobile race was being contested. All the attention was being paid to Wagner and Hearne, the latter leading by the smallest kind of a margin at the fourteenth lap, due to several bad laps the Fiat encountered. At this stage of the race six cars had been officially declared out, and Hemery, who was pushing his car for all it was worth, was keeping at a hopeless task. On account of the defections there was less movement in front of the stands. In the longer intervals between the cars the chilly atmosphere was more noticeable.

On the fifteenth lap Wagner hit a limb of a tree and put his steering mechanism so completely out of order that he was forced to drop out the next time around. His mechanician complained of the cold. As a matter of fact, most of the drivers were having trouble on this score. As the leaders passed the stand on the seventeenth lap eight cars were out. An interesting point was produced at the end of this lap.

Faster Than Vanderbilt Race.

The Vanderbilt race was seventeen laps of this course and considerable interest was displayed as to what the time would be for the same stage in this race. The announcements showed that to-day's race was considerably faster. Mulford's time on Monday was 236 minutes. Hearne's time to-day at the Vanderbilt distance was 234.08 minutes. Mulford, who was holding second place, was timed at 235.45 miuutes. The crowd was alive to the fact that the two were having a hot fight for the race, so when Hearne stopped in front of his pit for supplies there was a great rooting for Mulford to assume the coveted position. The Lozier man was believed to be only a short distance behind and when he showed in the stretch he got a great hand. Speculation was rife while the cars were out of sight making the nineteenth lap. Lozier was the first to flash by and Mulford got a great hand. Eyes were strained for Hearne. He came in good time and with enough margin to keep his lead. He finished the lap 15 seconds ahead of Mulford.

Right here the race presented its most interesting aspect. Bruce-Brown finished the lap in 263.46 minutes, the three cars showing a difference of only 43 seconds between them. Mulford again showed in front on the next or twentieth lap, with Hearne close besind, but it seemed as though Mulford had cut in on the few seconds lead Hearne had on the previous lap. He got this advantage, but in the meantime Bruce-Brown, who had been in the fight right along, had breezed away with the lead for the first time of the day. He finished the twentieth lap in 277.04 minutes 14 seconds ahead of Mulford. On this lap Louis Disbrow limped in with a broken valve head.

Bruce-Brown kept his lead on the next lap and Mulford was forced out of second place by Hearne, but again only a few seconds stood between them. In the estimation of the crowd the winner's choice kept shifting back and forth, but most of the rooting was for Bruce-Brown and Mulford.

At this stage of the race the most complicated condition during the whole contest took place. Finishing their twenty-second lap Hearne, Mulford, Bruce-Brown, and Bragg all stopped at their pits at the same time. Mulford got away first, and the stand went wild. Much as the crowd rooted for their favorites to come on they were just as loud in their urging to have them go. Every second was precious. Every mishap was hailed with mingled joy and groans, and the suppressed excitement was a bit more than some of those on the side could stand, and their manifestations took on various shapes ,according to the temperament of the enthusiast.

Final Stages of Contest.

It was no cinch for either Bruce-Brown, Eddie Hearne, or Ralph Mulford in the last stages of the race, and considerable betting was done. Barring accident Bruce-Brown was a sure winner. He was reeling off the laps like his first ones. His twenty-third turn was accomplished in 12:53, only six seconds slower than his second lap, which was the fastest of the race. When the crack Fiat driver got the green flag, the signal to him that he had only one round to go, practically every one gave him the race. A slip here meant probably the loss of a victory so hard-worked for.

In the meantime anxious queries were being made for Mulford. No word could be obtained about the Lozier driver. He wasn't passing the grand stand. That was certain. As Brown and Hearne were scrapping the last lap between them Mulford was observed walking around his helpers in the pit. It was said that the steering rod on his rear gearing had broken and he was forced to drop out.

All eyes were fixed on the turn into the stretch. Brown was expected every instant. The Fiat camp was all on edge and ready to celebrate. Brown treated his car as tenderly as he could, and at the same time put it through the hardest test it ever had. As his passing around the circuit was announced at all the important stages the interest was intense. At last his high-fronted red racer appeared in the stretch beyond the last turn. "Here he comes" went up in a mighty shout. Come he did, and as he shot across the line he got a great reception. He had done what no driver had ever done before, and the hug his mother gave him as he drove up to the stand was about the best appreciated of the rewards he gets as a result of his victory.

Time of Cars by Laps.

Fiat, Louis Wagner—13:12, 26:16, 42, 55:32, 68:40, 81:40: 96:42, 109:37, 122:25, 136:58, 152:14, 165:06, 179:45, 192:26.

Pope-Hartford, L. Disbrow—14:55, 29:27, 44:57, 58:39, 73:12, 87:47, 102:15, 116:50, 131:27, 146:13, 170:01, 184:44, 199:25, 214:08, 233:59, 249:42, 276:31, 298:15, 313:11, 327:49, 342:34, 357:43, 372:04, 386:44.

Marquette-Buick, G. Basle—15:02, 29:54, 44:25, 58:46, 73:56, 90:08, 104:01, 117:50.

Abbott-Detroit, L. Mitchell—16:39, 32:43, 48:52, 64:50, 80:55, 96:57, 112:45, 130:27, 148:37, 165:26, 181:45, 198:04, 214:48, 230:34, 246:51, 270:42, 217:17, 304:02, 320:35, 337:32, 355:48.

Lozier, Ralph Mulford—13:45, 27:20, 40:59, 54:56, 68:06, 81:54, 95:37, 109:25, 123:03, 140:07, 154, 167:39, 181:12, 194:50, 208:28, 222:05, 235:45, 245:28, 256:18, 277:18, 291:13, 305:56.

Marmon, Bob Burman—14:01, 27:35, 40:58, 54:22.

Benz, Eddie Hearne—13:48, 27:02, 40:19, 53:44, 66:54, 80:16, 95:30, 108:39, 122:02, 135:42, 148:44, 162:11, 178:27, 192:12, 206:57 220:24, 234:08, 248:07, 263:03, 277:35, 290:41, 304:32, 319:47, 333:33.

Fiat, Dave Bruce-Brown—13:07, 25:54, 38:52, 58:31, 72:17, 85:31, 98:38, 111:38, 124:31, 137:19, 152:30, 166:13, 179:27, 195:19, 208:31, 221:47, 237:12, 250:23, 263:46, 277:04, 290:05, 305:24, 318:17, 331:29.

Marquette-Buick, Cobe—15:39, 31:26.

Abbott-Detroit, Limberg—16:01, 31:54, 47:30, 63 00, 78:17, 94:17, 111:55, 127:40, 143:29, 159:05, 174:39, 190:26, 206:04, 244:41, 241:04, 257:02, 272:51, 307.35, 330:17, 353:02.

Marmon, Cyrus Patschke—13:59, 27:59, 41:25, 54:46, 68.10, 81:32, 94:55, 108:16.

Benz, Edwin Bergdoll—13:37, 27:14, 40:48, 54.10, 70:45, 99:19, 137:05.

Fiat, Caleb Bragg—13:01, 25:51, 38:51, 54:25, 67:23, 82:38, 95:38, 110:48, 128:55, 187:11, 165:55, 128:54, 192.02, 207:59, 221:44, 235:17, 248:55, 261:59, 255:07, 288:15, 309:45, 326:03, 338:52, 351:51.

Mercedes, S. Wishart—13:37, 27:19, 77, 83:55, 97.20, 110:45, 124:16, 126:54, 140:15.

Mercedes, R. De Palma—13:15, 26:25, 39:49, 53:08, 68:20, 86:06, 99:25, 113:02, 126:34, 140:06, 153:34, 167:08, 180:42, 194:19, 208, 224:55, 238:21, 251:15, 267:25, 281:26, 294:44, 308:12, 321:24, 334:40.

Benz, Victory Hemery—13:17, 26:23, 39:07, 136:58, 149.44, 174:59, 187:47.

Racing Career of Bruce-Brown.

David L. Bruce-Brown was born in New York 1887, and began auto racing five years ago. The first car he ever drove in a race was owned by his mother. He has been in the following events: In 1907, at the Empire City Track, he won a three-mile event with an Oldsmobile. In 1908 he ran away from Harstrom's School at Norfolk and drove in amateur events in Florida, making his world's one-mile amateur straight-away record of .38 8-5 in 1908; won the hill climb on Shingle Hill, and drove in the Briar Cliff road race; in 1909 he lowered his amateur mile record to 33 flat in Florida, winning Sir Thomas Dewar's cup for fastest mile regardless of class and breaking the ten-mile world's record, rolling start. In the same year won the one and two mile straight-away trials at Jamaica, L. I. He drove the "Hemery Benz" in all his 1909 races. He won a free-for-all event at Giant's Despair hill climb in the time of 1:31 1-5, and made the Shingle hill record of .51 4-5, defeating motor cycle races William Wray. He was thirteenth in Vanderbilt Cup race of that year. In 1910 he won the Grand Prize at Savannah. This put his name on the motor map.

Watching Hunters Ride to Hounds.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 30.—The Thanksgiving Day drag hunt of the Watchung Hunt Club was one of the best of the season, being participated in by twenty-two riders, who met the hounds at the Baltusrol Golf Club at 9 o'clock this morning. The chase covered a distance of about twelve miles, and included four checks. There were three croppers—R. C. Finch, (Master,) L. B. Waring, and Paul Harrison—but all finished. William Palmer Smith, Jr., with a number of friends, went to the meet with a coach and four, while many followed the riders in automobiles. A breakfast was served at the clubhouse after the run. Those took part in the run: Rufus C. Finch, (M. F. H.,) J. J. O'Donohue, Paul Harrison, Jack O'Day, Lawrence Smith, C. W. Holland, Miss Helen Hyde, Frank Davis, H. L. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Brown Rolston, Lewis B. Waring, Col. C. E. S. Bellows, Schuyler Casey, Edward R. Finch, Miss Gertrude Noe, C. F. Wildey, S. B. Harbinson of Lexington, Ky., and Henry Watkins, huntsman.

MAGNITO MARIE WINS POINT-TO-POINT RACE

McPherson Kennedy's Mare Best in Cross-Country 'Chase—300 Society People Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Nov. 30.—Under the auspices of Meadow Brook Club members, the annual point-to-point race, held each Autumn on Long Island, with the course announced only a few hours before the race is called, saw its get-away to-day on the Underhill farm, at this place, before a gathering of about 300 society people. The race, for which there were two cups, presented by Joseph E. Davis, M. F. H. of the club, and Herbert Harriman, was won by McPherson Kennedy's Magnito Marie, the owner riding.

The race included two classes, for lightweight and heavyweight hunters, the former for hunters up to carrying 165 pounds, and the latter 190 pounds. Mr. Davis put up this year the Relentless Challenge Cup, which must be won by the same person two years in succession. Mr. Harriman's trophy was offered to the horse coming in second in the class other than that of the winner. Magnito Marie captured the Davis Cup as a lightweight hunter, while Henry Bell, on Pink Un, who came in second, won the Harriman trophy, being the first in the heavyweight class. De Lancey Jay, riding Mr. Maynard's McDuff, was second in the heavyweight class, though he came in sixth in the race.

Perfect weather afforded an ideal setting for the races. There had been a meet of the foxhounds earlier in the day, after which the riders motored over to the Underhill farm, where they found a large crowd of rapidly gathering motors, their occupants muffled to the ears in furs, their noses red with the nipping cold. Alexander Butler Duncan was starter and judge, Mr. Davis was clerk of the scales, and Sam Perry the patrol judge.

There was only one entry scratched on the card, that of Mr. Campbell's St. Michael in the heavyweight class. In this class the four entries were Sidney Fish on Applause, Henry Bell on Pink Un, W. Maynard's McDuff, Mr. Jay riding, and W. R. Grace's Altorn, the owner up. Entered in the lightweight class were William Rochester on Follow Me, McPherson Kennedy on Magnito Marie, Jeremiah Beall's Attorney, with Mr. Coogan up; Mr. Beall's Dr. Ellsworth, with James Appleton up; Henry E. Dreier on Way Over, Mason Blake on Eagle Archie, Watson Webb on Blarney, William G. Parke on Japonica, and J. Pratt on Judge Davy.

The starting point was near a slight elevation, on which the crowd had assembled, with the exception of those who had remained in their automobiles to gain a better point of vantage. The flagged course lay toward the Blue Hotel, in a northeasterly direction, to the edge of the Tom Bailey farm, circling back to the Chicken Valley Road and return.

The field of thirteen horses got away well bunched, and ran well until they reached the first fence. Here Eagle Archie and Mr. Blake came to grief, carrying out both of Mr. Beall's entries, Dr. Ellsworth and Attorney. At the next fence Mr. Fish, on Applause, came a cropper. From here the field, rapidly thinning out into a ribbon of flying horse flesh, was lost to view. When they again appeared Mr. Parks on Japonica was leading, Pink Un was a good second, and Magnito Marie was galloping along some distance back as though she had a good day's journey ahead of her instead of only a couple of miles to go.

About a mile from home, however, she was seen to gain on the leaders, and she swept gayly past Pink Un and Japonica, winning by about ten lengths.

The finish of the other horses was far more exciting. Pink Un held well to second place when J. Watson Webb on Blarney began to close in on Japonica and push the veteran of many steeplechase events for position. Close in the van was Way Over, with Mr. Dreier riding. The horses went over the line neck and neck, Pink Un second, Blarney third, Japonica fourth, Way Over fifth, and McDuff sixth. These were the only horses that finished. Late in the afternoon a riderless horse was picked up by a groom, but from what could be learned none of the riders were reported missing late to-night.

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Next Sunday's American will contain a detailed announcement of this Great Popularity Contest, giving full particulars regarding conditions of the contest, prizes, value of prizes, etc.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S AMERICAN NOW.

CLINTON BAGS BIG SCHOOLBOYS' GAME

Field Goal by Davis Beats Commerce and Gives Title to Red and Black.

De Witt Clinton High School's football team defeated Commerce at American League Park yesterday by a score of 3 to 0, and won the interscholastic championship of New York. Davis, Clinton's booter, dropped back to the 22-yard line a few minutes before the end of the game, and against a strong southwest wind drove a field goal over the crossbar. Immediately thousands of high school boys and girls flooded on to the gridiron, yelling and dancing like Zulus and almost hugged all the life out of Davis. It took a squad of policemen and dozens of strong men to clear the gridiron before the remaining few minutes of the game could be played.

It is the first time in ten years that the championship has been won by a Manhattan team. Brooklyn schoolboys in the past have had a monopoly on the title. Clinton has breezed through the season triumphantly and has a firm grip on the honor. The victory was a sweet one for Clinton, because all season the team has been without its Captain, Telfer, who has been ineligible because of scholarship conditions, got in the game yesterday for the first time this season at left end and played a remarkable game on the defense. He was down the field under punts like a whirlwind and did some deadly tackling. Clinton showed new life behind their leader.

The game attracted the largest crowd that ever witnessed a schoolboy game here. More than 18,000 jammed the stands at American League Park and crowded along the side of the field. Youthful enthusiasm ran riot and the singing and cheering of the rival schools was as well organized as at a big college battle. Seldom are such animation and unbridled joy seen at an athletic contest as the Clinton students showed when the game was won.

Every kind of noise-making device, including base drums, tin pans, horns, cow bells, and squawkers furnished clatter for a conglomeration of sounds which could almost be heard in Yonkers. Until their young throats were husky, the Clinton boys and girls howled forth their Thanksgiving yell:

Bean soup, bean soup,
Pumpkin pie,
Ach du lieber
Clinton High.

After the holiday dinner all these young people had before they went to the game, the pumpkin pie part of the yell was yipped with a volume of noise which was edifying. Yes, and they sang the Clinton song, "De Witt C" and "Ye Sturdy Sons of Clinton" and "Crash Through the Line of Blue." There wasn't a quiet moment during the afternoon. The Commerce crowd did its share of the barking, but it was a whisper compared with the racket of Clinton when victory came their way. There was plenty of color in the picture, the red and black of Clinton and the blue and gold of Commerce blazing forth after every good play. Not satisfied with the strength of their voices, the boys used megaphones. It was no place for a nervous person.

While Davis was the hero of the game and will draw untold glances of admiration from his school mates, there was another player in the game who made it possible for Davis to kick the field goal. He was "Babe" White, Clinton's left tackle. White is a whale of a schoolboy, 6 feet 4 inches tall, and weighing 210 pounds. When he grows up to be a man, White will be about all that can be said of a football player.

In the fourth period Davis got away a whirling punt from his own 45-yard line. It sailed over the head of Tow, the Commerce quarter back, and Freer and Blodgett made a desperate effort to fall on it. They both slipped over the ball, and Capt. Telfer of Clinton came rushing along at top speed. He dived at the ball and hugged it tight. It was Clinton's ball on the 38-yard line. Then the stands became alive with red flags. Girls tore the red ribbons from their coats and waved them, and hundreds of red megaphones and hats were tossed into the air.

Here's where "Babe" White struts bravely in on the scene. White is so big that he is inclined to be slow. During the earlier periods he had hurled himself into the Commerce line, but each time the Commerce forwards had crashed through and pulled the young giant down before he got up steam. Capt. Telfer whispered to Fultz, the Clinton quarter back. He patted White on his broad back and told him that it was plainly up to him.

White heard and settled down to his task. The ball was snapped back, White grabbed it, and went tearing into the line of blue. Young men of Commerce went sprawling in all directions. The colossal schoolboy shook off his tacklers, and when he fell beneath the heap he had gained four yards. Again White took it, this time the line split open before him, and he rammed through for a first down. White took it a third time and got two more yards. Fultz kept calling on White. The young Hercules piled through once more for a gain on the next plunge. He bowled over the whole Commerce team that stood in his way, and laid the ball on the 18-yard line for Clinton. Six times in succession White had plunged and had Commerce on the run each time. Then the terrified Commerce team braced and the parade stopped.

Here was Clinton's chance. Davis dropped back. He was slow and deliberate about his kick. Capt. Strong passed the ball back to him beautifully. The Clinton line held stoutly just long enough to give Davis time to get his kick away. Just after he booted it three Commerce players were on him at once. But the ball spun away over their heads, whistling its way through the strong wind. It was a gorgeous boot and went on its course, straight and true. The game was won.

The teams were evenly matched. The Commerce team did the better rushing, gaining four first downs, while the only ones Clinton got were White's great rushes in the last period. Half a dozen forward passes were tried, but in the whole lot only one succeeded, that by Commerce in the third period. The playing see-sawed up and down the soft, muddy field, and early developed into a kicking game between Davis for Clinton and Blodgett for Commerce. The Commerce punter did the better kicking. He got his kicks high and far, giving the ends time to get down under them. One of his kicks in the last period went far over Fultz's head and rolled to the 10-yard line, where Commerce recovered it. A 15-yard penalty set them back and they lost the best advantage they had before by overanxiety.

For Commerce, Tow, the quarter back, Blenio, at full back, and Blodgett did the best work. Tow and Blenio were the best ground gainers for Commerce, while Blodgett's kicking was at times brilliant. Fultz and Davis did great work for Clinton, and in the last period White's triumphant rushing stood out as the most striking bit of straight football of the whole game. The line-up:

Clinton.	Position.	Commerce.
Telfer, (Capt.)	Left End	Waldman
White	Left Tackle	Keliher
Geller	Left Guard	Chalaire
Greenburg	Centre	(Capt.) Strong
McKay	Right Guard	Fleming
Davis	Right Tackle	Cohen
Tillotson	Right End	Kear
Fultz	Quarter Back	Tow
Helasz	Left Half Back	Freer
Harris	Right Half Back	Blodgett
Moore	Full Back	Blenio

Goal from field—Davis. Substitutions for Clinton—Gilmore for White, De Castro for Greenburg, Rozelle for Helasz, Sheappelle for Harris, Bird for Shrappelle. Referee—Mr. Levine, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Farrier, Dartmouth. Field judge—Mr. Dickler, Columbia. Head linesman—Mr. Newton, P. S. A. L. Four periods of 12½ minutes.

Lafayette, 6; Dickinson, 0.

EASTON, PA., Nov. 30.—Dickinson sprung a surprise on Lafayette here this afternoon by presenting a strong lineup. It was not until well toward the end of the fourth period that Lafayette managed to get a man over the line for a touchdown. In midfield Dannehower got the ball, and by circling the right end ran to Dickinson's two-yard line. On the next play Marshall went over for a touchdown and Dannehower kicked a goal. Final score: Lafayette 6, Dickinson 0.

Catholic Club Eleven Best.

The football team of the Young Men's Catholic Club of Brooklyn defeated the Warlow Athletic Club eleven on the latter's field at Whitestone, L. I., yesterday afternoon, by the score of 8 to 0

MANUAL TRAINING'S GAME.

Boys' High School Vanquished in Hard Battle on Saratoga Field.

With every inch of standing room at a premium, over 7,000 persons saw the annual gridiron contest yesterday afternoon at Saratoga Park, between the Manual Training football eleven and the warriors from Boys' High. The struggle came up to expectations, and it was only after the Manual Training lads had put forth their best efforts that they were finally able to take the Boys' High eleven into camp, by a score of 8 to 3.

Boys' High started strong and for the first period the advantage favored the Red and Black. But after that the game settled down to a close struggle for the supremacy in which the Manual lads gradually drew ahead in taking the offensive and keeping it. They resorted to more open playing than the Boys' High aggregation risked and by skilfully handling the forward passes and taking quick advantage of the fine punting of Dingwall and Harmon they were able to gain the upper hand. Their whole attack showed more snap than that of the Boys' High offensive line and that with two of their best men, Lente and Speitz, out of the game on account of ineligibility.

Each eleven scored a field goal, but a lucky turn in the second period gave the Manual players their chance, and they were on hand to seize the opportunity. Out of a scramble for the ball after one of Harmon's onside kicks, Dingwall managed to recover the oval behind the Boys' High line and make a touchdown. But the heavy gains of the Manual boys throughout the game were not due to luck, but mainly to their clever handling of the forward pass. Formossa proved to be exceptionally sure of his receiving of these throws from Seaver, and he missed only one of the passes that came in his direction.

Less confidence in the pass was shown by the Boys' High team, and it was not until the last quarter that they finally negotiated a successful pass after three attempts. The brunt of all the work of the game on the side of the Red and Black fell on Stieglitz, Tiffany and McChestney, the former being the star of the struggle. Stieglitz wound up his season's work with a more brilliant showing than that in last Saturday's contest. Most of the gains made by his eleven, which relied mainly on straight line plunging, was made by this little right half back, and not only was he hard to bring down when he darted around end or through the line, but he proved to be the handy man in most every play.

Onside kicks were about the only species of kicks pulled off by Conroy, who punted for Boys' High, while on the other hand Dingwall and Harmon made long gains in the spiral punts of the former and the fast onside kicking of the left half back. In the first period the strong punting of Dingwall was a powerful factor in preventing the Red and Black from scoring in the furious attack with which they set the pace. The line-up:

Boys' High.	Position.	Manual.
Strasse	Left end	Viemiester
Healey	Left tackle	Eaglestein
Conroy	Left guard	Dingwall
Eibel	Centre	Cook
Wischlen	Right guard	Higgins
Carruthers	Right tackle	Hart
Campbell	Right end	Formossa
Tiffany	Quarter back	Seaver
McChestney	Left half back	Harmon
Stieglitz	Right half back	Spurgeon
Hollman	Full back	Conroy

Touchdown—Dingwall. Goals from field—Conroy, Hart. Referee—Ed Thorpe, De La Salle. Umpire—Mr. Cochans, Wisconsin. Field judge—Mr. Siskind, Fordham. Time of periods—Twelve and one-half minutes. Substitutes—Campazzi for McChestney and Kellehauer for Cook.

BROOKLYN PREP DEFEATED.

Commercial Springs Big Surprise in Game on Home Field.

Commercial High School sprang a surprise on the Brooklyn Prep School eleven at Commercial Field yesterday morning by defeating them by the score of 19 to 0. The Prep School eleven entered the game confident of a victory to end up their season, but they were disappointed. The fast warriors of the Scarlet and Gray played rings around them throughout the contest. Not once did the Light Blue and White have any real chance to score even by a goal from the field.

But in spite of the fact that Commercial had things their own way from the start, the game was, nevertheless, interesting. Commercial showed themselves at the top form of the season, and the way they handled the forward pass would have done credit to a college eleven. New plays were sprung in the last two periods that made the 3,000 schoolboys assembled for the wind-up game of their season sit up and take notice, and at no time did things lag in the slightest.

The victory of the Commercial lads was directly due to their skill in handling the forward pass. Two of the three touchdowns were scored directly on forward passes and the third was made after a gain of twelve yards on a pass. All except one of the passes were long ones, and the ends of the passing team were nearly always on the spot to tuck the ball under their arms and get off for an additional gain. Brooklyn Prep, on the other hand, did not negotiate one successful pass in the entire game. Several attempts were made by them, but they all were either entirely missed or else intercepted by the Scarlet and Gray players. Out of eleven attempts the Commercial lads pulled off six successful passes, while those missed were not at critical points in the struggle.

There were several weaknesses in the Brooklyn Prep playing which counted heavily against them. In the first place the snapping back was poor not only when Rorke was in centre's position, but even after Gregory got back from half back to his usual place at pivot. McNulty, while playing the best game for the Light Blue and White, was not up to his best in punting, and the rest of the team left to McNulty and Sharpe most of the work of the morning, with the result that McNulty had to retire in the fourth period, exhausted and with a badly cut lip. The line-up:

Commercial.	Position.	Brooklyn Prep.
Du Tomple	Left end	O'Brien
Lucke	Left tackle	Sharpe
Anderson	Left guard	O'Grady
Van Camp	Centre	McKenna
Garcia	Right guard	Cunningham
Wallerson	Right tackle	Carey
Adams	Right end	Ennis
Hughes	Quarter back	Rorke
Onley	Left half back	McNulty
McCrane	Right half back	Murnane
Clayton	Full back	Bannan

Touchdowns—Cnley, 2; Adams. Goals from touchdowns—Onley, 2. Safety—Bannan. Referee—Mr. Crowley, Oberlin. Umpire—Mr. Farrier, Dartmouth. Field judge—Mr. Goate, Brooklyn. Substitutes—McCrane for Hughes, House for Garcia, Matthews for O'Shaunnessey, Kelly for Ennis, Dolmn for Bannan, Delhanty for Cunningnam, Kelly for McCrane, Vaur for House, Baurer for Anderson, Hamburger for Vaur, Merley for Matthews, Gothie for Lucke.

Bradhurst Eleven Defeated.

The Morningside Athletic Club defeated the Bradhurst Field Club by a score of 13 to 0 in a football game for the championship of Harlem and the Bronx yesterday afternoon at McNulty's Field. The game attracted considerable interest, and more than 2,000 persons were gathered around the field. The Bradhurst team played a strong game on the defense, but a weakness in the signal system spoiled their offense. Smith and Van Fleet played a brilliant game for the losing side, and Leo Brant and Schwartz were the stars on the Morningside eleven, the former working the forward pass with considerable success on several occasions.

Bucknell and Ursinus Play Tie Game.

READING, Penn., Nov. 30.—The Bucknell and Ursinus football teams struggled through sixty minutes of play here to-day to a tie score, 3 to 3. Jordan and Gay kicked field goals in the first period. Topham, Bucknell, made the longest run of the game, twenty-five yards around left end, in the fourth period.

POLY PREP WINS FROM ERASMUS

Two Punts by Roth Are Blocked by Gleason for Safety and Touchdown.

Poly Prep won the interscholastic football championship of Brooklyn yesterday, defeating Erasmus Hall in the annual battle between the teams at Washington Park by the score of 8 to 0. In past years this game has settled the Greater New York championship, but the season just closed has been an off year for Brooklyn high-school elevens, and the championship was decided on Manhattan soil. A crowd of 4,000 enthusiastic football fans witnessed the struggle.

Two blocked kicks furnished the eight points which gave victory to Poly Prep. For two periods the two teams had battled in vain, with Poly Prep showing a bit stronger than their opponents but not strong enough to throw any big scare into the rival camp. Punting had been frequent and Du Trembley of Poly Prep shone to advantage at this style of play. His punts were low and long and his two fleet ends, Mendes and Gleason, were generally waiting to down the Erasmus receiver in his tracks. Roth, for Erasmus, also did strong work in punting, but he suffered somewhat in comparison with the punting of his opponent.

Erasmus rooters declare that the victory was the result of flukes, but Poly Prep followers can see nothing except Gleason's wonderful work in following the ball as the reason of the triumph. In the third period a punt brought the ball to Erasmus's one-yard line and when Roth attempted to punt the ball from behind his own goal line Gleason threw himself at the kicker, blocking the ball. It bounded back, and then ensued a scramble for the rolling pigskin, Gleason and Roth leading in the scramble. Roth managed to grab the ball and prevent a touchdown being scored against his team. The safety gave Poly Prep two points, enough to decide the game, as later events proved, but the following period furnished another golden opportunity which Gleason accepted in its entirety.

With the ball in possession of Erasmus on her three-yard line just a few minutes before the final whistle sounded Roth was again called upon to kick the ball out of danger. He had been unusually reliable getting away his punts in midfield and he did his part well enough at the goal lines, but his defense failed to hold at the critical moments. Again Gleason threw himself at Roth and again the ball was blocked. Gleason quickly recovered it, but he was two yards from the goal line when he secured the spheroid. While two Erasmus players tried in vain to bring him down Gleason struggled to carry the ball over the goal line and just as he went down he lunged forward, placing the pigskin a few inches beyond the line. Mendes kicked the goal.

Poly Prep showed a superiority over Erasmus all through the game, but it was not sufficiently pronounced to furnish an 8—0 score. In advancing the ball Poly Prep was more successful than her opponent, but, as in many other games of the season, the ten-yard distance proved too great for consistent ground gaining. Erasmus showed a weak defense at times—so weak as to permit two important kicks to be blocked—but at other times it held a line of adamant and repulsed the Poly Prep attack before it was really started. It was a game that would naturally be decided only by taking advantage of an opponent's mistake, and Erasmus furnished Poly Prep with the proper opportunities.

Each team had a good punter and they played the kicking game to the limit. The first period was little more than a punting duel between Roth and Du Trembley, each punting about fifteen times. Often the kicks were made on the first down before any attempt had been made to rush the ball. As the game wore on the kicks came less frequently, but the total number was far in excess of the figure ordinarily piled up. Forward passes were often tried and generally failed. Each team managed to execute two passes for gains of about fifteen yards, but at least a dozen more were incompleted and the ball was brought back.

Liesicki, right half back for the Poly Prep team, ranked close to Gleason as the star of the game. He was in the thick of every play and starred alike on attack and defense. He made the most spectacular run of the game in the second period when he secured the ball on his own 45-yard line and carried it to Erasmus's 20-yard line, a distance of forty-five yards. Kleinert of Poly Prep and Briely, Byrne and Sack of Erasmus were others whose playing shone out strongly. The line-up:

Poly. Prep.	Position.	Erasmus.
Mendes	Left end	Briely
Nostrand	Left tackle	Byrne
Ganzemuller	Left guard	Palmer
Neurohr	Centre	Halstead
Green	Right guard	Brew
Kleinert	Right tackle	Collins
Gleason	Right end	Sack
Du Trembley	Quarter back	Weber
Mansbach	Left half back	Brush
Liesicki	Right half back	McGlvney
McLaughlin	Full back	Roth

Touchdown—Gleason. Goal from touchdown—Mendes. Safety—Roth. Substitutions—Bulwinkel for Halstead, Halstead for Bulwinkel, Armstrong for Brew, Roth for Weber, Kaphart for Roth, Norris for Green, Adikes for Du Trembley, and Du Trembley for Adikes. Referee—Mr. Fauver, Oberlin. Umpire—Mr. McElroy, Cornell. Field judge—Mr. Williams, Oberlin. Head linesman—Mr. Hackslift. Time of periods—Twelve and one-half minutes.

St. Peter's Preps Win in Jersey City.

Taking the upper hand from the start, the St. Peter's Preparatory School eleven defeated the Jersey City High School aggregation yesterday afternoon on the Jersey City baseball field by a score of 5 to 0. After the first period, when the attack of the St. Peter's boys was strongest, the Jersey City aggregation braced up and managed to hold their opponents from increasing the score of the initial quarter. But at no time in the game did the High School lads have a good chance to score.

A forward pass won the game for the college cubs in the first period. They had worked the ball down to the 15-yard line of the Jersey City territory, and Burke then forwarded to Butler, who caught the ball and ran across the line for a touchdown. St. Peter's Continued to play a fast open game, but they could not further pierce their opponents' defense. The line-up:

Jersey City High.	Positions.	St. Peter's Prep.
McCain	Left end	A. Butler
Rendell	Left tackle	Drugan
Lewis	Left guard	C. Butler
Feury	Centre	Garepp
Scheurchio	Right guard	McInery
Eddelson	Right tackle	Culloo
Forge	Right end	McGuinness
O'Toole	Quarter back	Burke
Gerbenstein	Left half back	Larain
Parks	Right half back	Costello
Soper	Full back	Norton

Touchdown—A. Butler. Referee—Fonda, Stevens Institute. Umpire—Grecy, Stevens Institute. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

Stuyvesant Chess Victory.

In a practice game of chess at the Rice Chess Club yesterday, the Stuyvesant Chess team easily defeated the Curtis team by the score of 4 to 0.

Giants Blank Cuban Nine.

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 30.—The New York National League baseball team to-day defeated the Almendares, a crack Cuban nine, by the score of 4 to 0.

INDIANS DOWN BROWN.

Fast Carlisle Team Ends Successful Season with Brilliant 12 to 6 Victory.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30.—The Carlisle Indians football eleven closed one of the most successful seasons in its history and brought to an end the football season in New England by defeating Brown on mud-covered Andrews Field to-day by the score of 12 to 6. It was the fifth time the two teams have met in fifteen years and the first time that Carlisle has left the field with victory on her Maroon and Red banner. Both teams made touchdowns, Carlisle's coming on a 55-yard run by Welch from midfield on a quick shift, while Brown's was made by Ashbaugh after a blocked kick on the 30-yard line. Thorpe, the wonderful Indian halfback, whose kicking has been the feature of the football year, added six points to his record by two beautiful goals from the field.

All the scoring was done in the second period. The Indians showed the same versatile and aggressive attack that has marked their play throughout the year. Quick shifts, double passes, criss-cross runs, and plunges seldom failed to gain. In the first period they made a concentrated attack on the Brownonian line which netted them seventy yards and landed them within three yards of the goal line. There the ball was lost on mistaken signals. Brown did not get within thirty-eight yards of the Indian goal line except on the blocked kick incident. Brown tried numerous forward passes and onside kicks, but only one was recovered and that for but slight gain.

The first score came early in the second period when Thorpe, standing on Brown's 35-yard line, kicked a beautiful goal from placement. Five minutes later, after Carlisle rushed the ball twenty yards to midfield, from Brown's kick-off, the Indians were lined up from a scrimmage inside of five seconds. The Brown men were unprepared for such quick action and before they knew it the ball was passed and Welch was tearing around Brown's right end with no one in front of him. He easily made the distance for a touchdown and Thorpe kicked the goal, bringing the score up to 9 to 0 for the Indians.

Carlisle was started on another journey to the goal line from the kick-off when a penalty sent them back and Thorpe's punt was blocked by Mitchell. Ashbaugh pounced on the ball and ran thirty yards for a touchdown. Ashbaugh also kicked the goal. Shortly before the close of the period, when the Brown line stiffened on their 30-yard line, Thorpe dropped back to the 38-yard line and kicked a second goal from placement. Ten thousand people watched the game. The line-up:

Carlisle.	Position.	Brown.
Large	Left end	Shipley
Newashe	Left tackle	Kratz
Jordan	Left guard	Kulp
Bergie	Centre	Mitchell
Busche	Right guard	Goldberg
Lone Star	Right tackle	Bartlett
Burd, (Capt.)	Right end	Ashbaugh
Welch	Quarter back	Sprackling, (Capt.)
Thorpe	Left half back	Tenney
Areasa	Right half back	Marble
Powell	Full back	Jones

Substitutions—For Carlisle: H. Wheelock for Newashe. For Brown: Adams for Shipley, Kulp for Kratz, Gedlo and Gottstein for Kulp, Donovan for Mitchell, Metcalf and Crowther for Tenney, Bean for Marble, Snell for Jones. Touchdowns—Welch, Ashbaugh. Goals from touchdowns—Thorpe, Ashbaugh. Goals from field—Thorpe, 2. Umpire—Mr. Marshall, Harvard. Referee—Mr. Pendleton of Bowdoin. Field judge—Mr. Okeson of Lehigh. Head linesman—Mr. Flanders of Yale. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

FOGG SAVES SYRACUSE.

New Yorker Ties Score in Game with St. Louis University.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30.—St. Louis and Syracuse Universities football teams played a six to six tie this afternoon on a frozen field. A score was made by St. Louis in the first quarter and by Syracuse in the second. Neither team was able to get the ball behind the goal lines in the last half.

St. Louis was penalized frequently for holding and offside plays, one time losing four and a half yards when on the five yard line. Each side made frequent gains by punts. Forward passes were not used much by either team to any great extent.

St. Louis scored inside the first five minutes of playing when Moran got the ball on a fumble by Captain Fogg and after a 15-yard sprint made a touchdown. Lansing kicked goal. Syracuse scored in the second period when Fogg crossed the goal line after a long chase for a touchdown and kicked goal.

Georgetown Defeats Lehigh, 28 to 3.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Georgetown experienced little difficulty in winning from Lehigh, 28 to 3, in their annual game here to-day. Lehigh was outplayed in every department of the game, and its only score was a goal from field by Pazetti from the thirty-yard line. The line-up:

Georgetown.	Position.	Lehigh.
Bergin	Left end	Flick
Hart	Left tackle	Dayton
Dalley	Left guard	Knox
Cunniff	Centre	Wylie
Bryant	Right guard	Blanco
Wymard	Right tackle	Bailey
Hegarty	Right end	Vela
Sitterding	Quarter back	Pazetti
Costello	Right half back	McCaffery
Fury	Left half back	Cox
White	Full back	Crichton

Touchdowns—Fury, 2; Hart, Costello, and Moriarty. Goals from touchdowns—Wymard, 3. Goal from field, Pazetti. Substitutions—For Georgetown: Magner for Fury, Reinschild for Wymard, Wymard for Reinschild, Reinschild for Bryant, Moriarty for White, and Campazzi for Costello. For Lehigh: Acharley for Knox, Van Nort for Wylie, Goyne for Flick, Price for Pazetti, Flick for McCaffery, McCaffery for Cox, and Pazetti for Price. Umpire—Mr. Tyler of Princeton. Referee—Mr. Crowell of Swarthmore. Field judge—Mr. Thorpe of Columbia.

Results of Football Games.

At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 21; Cornell, 9.
At Providence—Carlisle, 12; Brown, 6.
At Washington—Georgetown, 28; Lehigh, 3.
At Easton—Lafayette, 6; Dickinson, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Penn State, 3; University of Pittsburgh, 0.
At Richmond—Virginia, 28; North Carolina, 0.
At Cincinnati—Ohio State, 11; Cincinnati, 6.
At Annapolis—Naval Academy (Fourth Class), 36; Millersville (Pa.) Academy, 0.
At Cleveland—Case School, 9; Western Reserve, 5.
At Lansing—Michigan Aggies, 17; Wabash, 6.
At Reading—Ursinus, 3; Bucknell, 3.
At Lexington—Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 0.
At St. Louis—Syracuse, 6; St. Louis, 6.
At Milwaukee—Marquette, 0; Notre Dame, 0.
At Stamford—Stamford H. S., 6; Meriden H. S. C., 0.
At American League Park—De Witt Clinton H. S., 3; High School of Commerce, 0.
At Washington Park—Poly Prep, 8; Erasmus Hall, 0.
At Lexington, Ky.—Central of Kentucky, 10; Transylvania University, 6.
At Columbus—Kenyon, 6; Carnegie Tech, 0.
At Norfolk—Virginia Poly., 3; North Carolina, A. & M., 0.
At Nashville—Vanderbilt, 31; Sewanee, 0.
At New Orleans—Washington and Lee, 5; Tulane, 5.
At Little Rock—Arkansas, 10; Louisiana State, 0.
At Atlanta—Georgia Tech., 31; Clemson, 0.
At Austin—Oklahoma, 6; Texas, 3.
At Denver—Colorado, 11; Colorado School of Mines, 0.
At Alliance, Ohio—Mount Union, 19; Ohio Northern, 0.
At Rochester, N. Y.—Colgate, 11; Rochester, 5.

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PENN OUTPLAYS CORNELL ELEVEN

Quakers, in Best Form, Win Annual Victory from Ithacans by 21 to 9 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 30.—Tearing wide holes in the giant Cornell line, racing up and down the field and around the ends with much speed, the Pennsylvania football team ended a disastrous gridiron season on Franklin Field to-day with a victory over the Ithacans by a score of 21 to 9. Without doubt it was the most sensational battle of the year. There was not a minute during the conflict that the crowd of 20,000 spectators was not cheering the struggling players. Hard tackles, open field runs, soaring punts, goals from field, and a frequent and spectacular use of the forward pass combined to arouse the spectators.

Pennsylvania won because the Quakers played the better football. In the finer points of the game the Red and Blue rose to excellent form and crossed the Cornell goal line for well-earned touchdowns. Once an easy goal from field added to Pennsylvania's total. In the first quarter Young scored the first touchdown for Pennsylvania. In the third quarter Capt. Mercer sprinted across the goal line for the Quakers' second touchdown. In the fourth period little Marshall was rushed into the fray when the game was fast ebbing to an end, and drop-kicked a goal from the twenty-yard mark. Then, toward the end of the sixty minutes of play, Spruance, bounding over the soft and slippery field, recovered a quarter-back kick and darted across the Cornell goal line for the final touchdown.

Cornell's 9 points were also scored in a spectacular manner. The Ithacans' touchdown came unexpectedly when the "Big Red" team was playing desperately at bay in its own territory, forced there by the irresistible tide of the Quakers' attack. Catching a bounding punt on his own 53-yard line that Minds had no opportunity to reach, Eyrich, the Cornell end, ran up the field for one of the most sensational touchdowns made on Franklin Field this year. The first period had almost expired when Eyrich escaped with a clear field. Then came Butler's splendidly executed goal from placement in the third period, when the score was 12 to 6 in Pennsylvania's favor.

The resulting 3 points from this 32-yard goal feat placed the Ithacans within menacing distance of the Quakers' total. But Cornell joy and Pennsylvania apprehension were dispelled in the fourth quarter, when the Red and Blue outplayed the Carnelian and White decisively. In many respects it was an ideal day to play the final act of the football drama of 1911. While soft and treacherous in spots the gridiron was in much better condition than was expected. The largest crowd that had seen the Quakers in action this year was seated inside Franklin Field. The line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Cornell.
Young	Left end	Eyrich
Dillon	Left tackle	Munk
Wolfert	Left guard	O'Rourke
Morris	Centre	Miller
Findelsen	Right guard	Munns
Bell	Right tackle	Champaign
Jourdet	Right end	Fritz
Minds	Quarter back	O'Connor
Thayer	Left half back	Butler
Kennedy	Right half back	Whyte
Mercer	Full back	Underhill

Touchdowns—Jourdet, Mercer, Spruance, Eyrich. Goals from touchdowns—Minds, (3,) Butler. Goal from field—Marshall. Goal from placement—Butler. Referee—Mr. Fultz, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Sharpe, Yale. Field judge—Mr. Langford, Trinity. Head linesman—Mr. Roper, Princeton. Substitutions: For Pennsylvania—Spruance for Young, Crawford and Green for Dillon, Mattson for Jourdet, Harrington and Marshall for Thayer, Barr and Kelleher for Kennedy, Hill for Mercer. For Cornell—Kelly for Eyrich, Hale for O'Rourke, Delano for Munns, Williamson for Champaign, Guyer for Fritz, Smith for O'Connor, Collins for Butler, McCormick for R. Whyte, Hill for Underhill. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

AMERICAN HOUNDS "KILL."

Chase Fox Through Empty House in Run on Long Island.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., Nov. 30.—The American hounds of the Meadow Brook Club killed the second fox of the season at Piping Rock to-day, and gave a large field of riders the finest morning's hunt they have had this season. There were forty-three people in the saddle. Owing to his recent operation for appendicitis, Joseph E. Davis, M. F. H. of the club, will probably not hunt again this season.

The hounds "found" immediately in the woods at Piping Rock, and set off hot-foot in a straight line toward East Norwich. Here the fox doubled on his trail and ran back to Brookville, the pack steadily gaining on him. Near Piping Rock the huntsman caught sight of reynard and cast the pack forward. The fox took to the protection of an empty house, leaping through an open window and going out a door, the hounds after him. In the woods at Piping Rock, near the spot where they had started, the pack closed in and the kill was made.

Those out to-day included Belle Beach, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Mrs. Nichols, Miss Titine Hitchcock, Mrs. J. E. Davis, Philip Livermore, Mr. Croker, Mr. Snow, and Henry Dreier. Paul D. Cravath was among the spectators on horseback, he riding along the road.

Only Four Gunners Out.

Only four gunners took part in the holiday shoot of the Marine and Field Club yesterday. A turkey shoot and a special holiday cup at 50 targets were the principal features of the programme. The bird was won by C. B. Ludwig and the holiday event was taken by C. M. Camp.

P. S. A. L. AGAINST MATCH.

Games Committee Disapproves of Proposed Interborough Football Game.

The High School Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League has come out with its stamp of disapproval on the proposed football match between picked teams from New York and Brooklyn at Washington Park on Saturday, Dec. 9. The affair was arranged by two Brooklynites, in no way identified with the Public Schools Athletic League, and the arrangement is to pick the strongest team from Manhattan and Bronx high schools and play the best team that can be selected from Brooklyn schools for the interborough championship. The promoters plan to distribute medals among the members of the winning team.

The Games Committee has also rendered its report on the trouble which developed in the football game between Morris and Stuyvesant elevens at McNulty Field on Nov. 4. The investigation disclosed that the assault on the umpire was made, not by one of the players, but by an outsider who was a brother of the captain of one of the contending teams. The committee further recommends that the offending school in this affair make a satisfactory explanation to the official concerned.

Curtis Team Defeats Alumni.

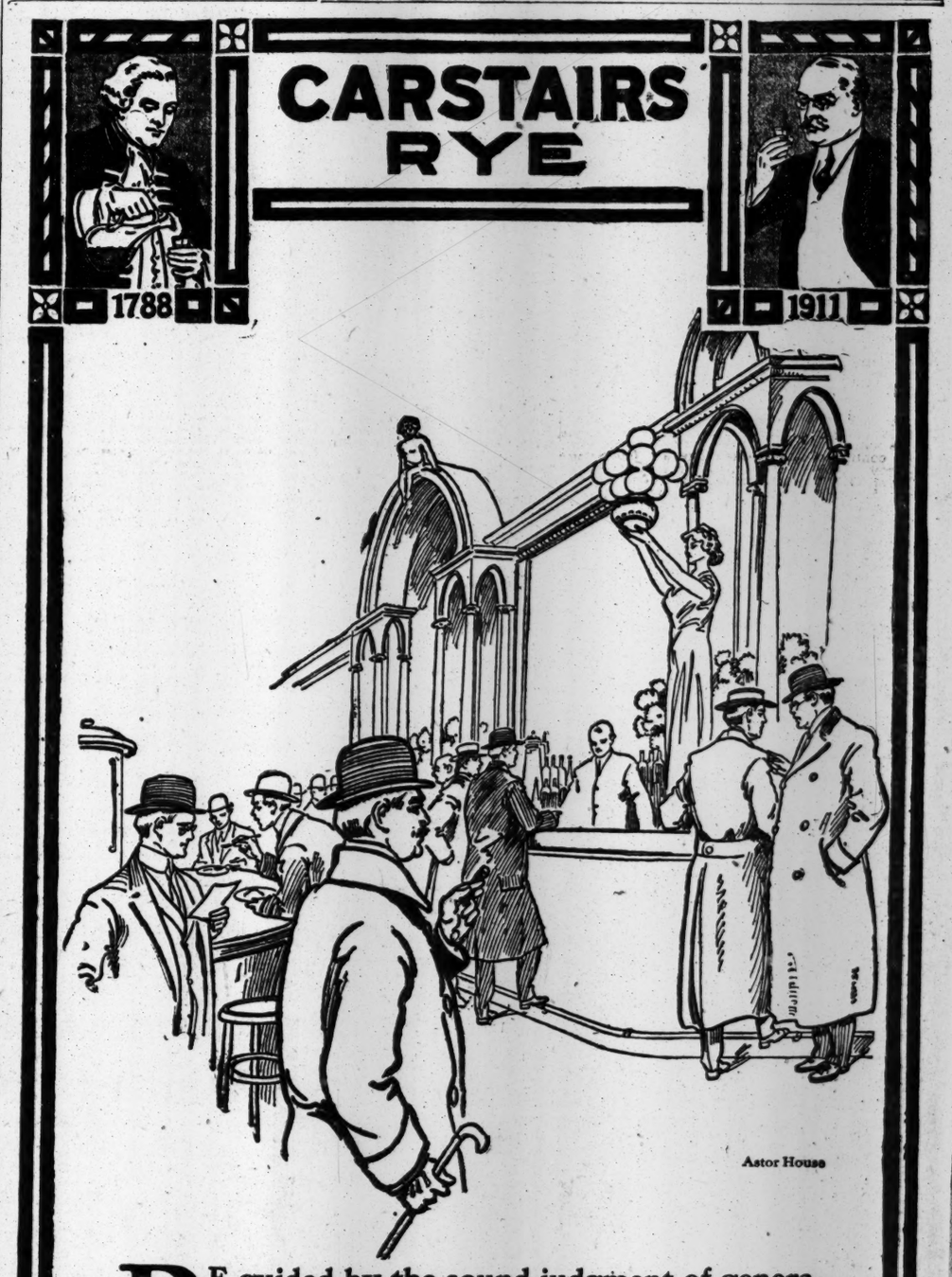
Regardless of the muddy field, the Curtis High School football eleven easily defeated that of the Curtis High School Alumni at Curtis Field yesterday by the score of 27 to 0. The line-up:

Curtis Alumni.	Position.	Curtis H. S.
R. Wheeler	Left end	Solomon
Boger	Left tackle	Bolister
E. Bernstein	Left guard	Kepler
Barnhill	Centre	Kraus
McDonald	Right guard	Holt
Hastings	Right tackle	Rossell
Walters	Right end	A. Daly
K. Daly	Quarter back	Love
Miller	Left half back	Kleran
Mallory	Right half back	Von Mechow
Ripley	Full back	R. Bernstein

Goals from field—Kleran, R. Bernstein, 2; Von Mechow, Solomon. Goals from touchdowns—R. Bernstein, A. Daly. Referee—A. Kiviat, Irish-American Athletic Club. Umpire—F. Boger, College of the City of New York. Field judge—F. Newton, New York Polytechnic Preparatory. Head linesman—S. Kennedy, Curtis. Time of quarters—Ten minutes. Substitutions—Kleran for Love, Maddan for Daly, Daly for Kleran.

Stamford Gun Club Shoot.

STAMFORD, Nov. 30.—W. W. Herrick won the Captain's Cup at to-day's shoot of the Stamford Rod and Gun Club with a score of 23—21, total 44. Dr. E. J. Warren, a guest, was high gun, with a score of 24—21, total 45. Dr. J. H. Staub won the twenty-five-bird turkey sweepstakes with a score of 21. A. S. Pitt won the handicap turkey sweepstakes with a score of 21—22, 23. Other scores were: A. Gillespie, 20—2, 22; George R. Hoyt, 17—5, 22; Theodore R. Hoyt, 21—0, 21; V. S. Allen, 19—2, 21; W. W. Herrick, 21—0, 21; B. R. Brown, Jr., 19—2, 21; E. L. Hatch, 20—0, 20; E. L. Scofield, Jr., 18—2, 20; F. L. Ferris, 16—3, 19; George Bliss, 17—0, 17; William Elder, 17—0, 17. A. S. Pitt won another twenty-five-bird sweepstakes, with R. A. Gillespie second.



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SIDNEY H. HATCH WINS MARATHON

Chicago Distance Runner Leads Big Field in Yonkers Contest.

Sidney H. Hatch of the Illinois State Gaelic A. A. won the famous Yonkers Marathon race, held under the auspices of the Mercury A. C., defeating a field of forty-seven of the best distance amateur runners in the United States and Canada, thereby practically earning the right to wear the Stars and Stripes in next year's Olympic Marathon at Stockholm, Sweden.

Hatch's time for the estimated twenty-five miles, sixteen of which were run on the roads in and about Yonkers and Hastings, with the final nine miles on the Empire City race track, was 2:34:40, making a new record for the event.

Next in order at the finish were William Galvin, Mercury A. C.; John J. Reynolds, Irish-American A. C.; James Cleary, Ottawa A. C., Worcester, Mass.; Frank Ruggerio, Pastime A. C.; Charles Appleyard, Mercury A. C.; C. E. Crosby, New York City; Nick Glanicopolis, Mercury A. C., and Spirito Colombo, Xavier A. A.

That the winner will be one of the American representatives at Sweden almost goes without saying, as his feat was witnessed by James E. Sullivan, secretary of the American Olympic Committee, who, aside from acting as the referee, was incidentally safeguarding America's interests in this department of athletics, presumably to the end of making mental reservation of the best of the runners for what has become the world's classic in long distance running.

The result almost went to prove the truth of the old adage "that the first shall be last, and the last first," for William Lorette, Pastime A. C., who had led almost from the start to the sixteenth mile, proved an "also ran" at the end, being unable to finish, whereas Hatch, always far in the rear during the early stages, came through at the end in a style needed by distance men.

Hatch has probably run as many races of the like of yesterday's as any man in the country and began his winning career in 1905. Since then he has won over all distances from twenty-five miles to one hundred, most of his victories having been achieved in and around Chicago.

It was estimated that 75,000 persons witnessed the race from various points along the course. The stand and field at the finishing point, at Empire City race track, held 5,000 spectators, most of whom had journeyed over from the scene of the start, Hollywood Inn, South Broadway, Yonkers, where the starting gun was fired by the Mayor of Yonkers, James T. Lennon, at 12:30 o'clock.

The course led down South Broadway to Valentine's Lane, to Riverdale Avenue, to Main Street, to Warburton Avenue, to Farragut Road, Hastings, to Saw Mill River Road, to Central Avenue, to the race track. Between Hastings and Saw Mill River the roads were particularly muddy and holding. In most of the other parts of the route the macadam roads were good. The climatic conditions proved delightful, and warranted the runners being clad as a general thing in the flimsiest of Summer athletic toggery.

Before being sent away on their respective journeys, each runner was subjected to an examination by the club physician, Philip S. McCormick, who found no occasion to put his ban on any of the intending participants.

There was a wild scurry away from the starter's gun, each and every one of the runners endeavoring to escape the jam incidental to such a field. Harry Galvin of Philadelphia was the first to show after the many short sprints for position. Arthur Wyer, a frail-looking lad from Toronto, was well up, as were Eddie White, William Rozette, and Galvin. At this stage Sidney Hatch was back in the ruck running unconcernedly in about fortieth position.

By the time the leaders had traveled a mile and a quarter Rozette flashed into the van. Turning into Valentine's Lane he continued what looked like a "foolhardy" pace, with J. J. Cullen, White, Wyer, Galvin, Glanicopolis, and Ruggerio as his closest attendants. At Riverdale Avenue the leader was the same, but Galvin had run into second place. Just here White seemed to be outrunning himself.

When Warburton Avenue was reached, Galvin was racing in the best form of those who were up in front. When the men had been running twelve minutes Rozette had a fifty-yard lead on the nearest man, Galvin, who was running shoulder to shoulder with Glanicopolis, with Ruggerio close up. The Pastime lad increased his advantage to 100 yards within the next two minutes and was certainly stringing his field out. Appleyard, a local favorite, was showing the way to the second division, with Gover, a Boston lad, as his running mate.

Practically the same order was pursued until the road overhanging the river was reached, where Ruggerio set out in pursuit of his clubmate, Rozette. At this point Galvin began to realize the false pace, and he fell back to eighth place. The wind from the river blew quite chilly for about a mile and a half of the distance into Hastings, but it had no apparent depressing effect on the running of Rozette and Ruggerio, who were trying to win the race then and there.

Rozette declared he felt all right after he had been on the road for half an hour, during which he did the best running of his career. At the city line his time was 83:32, with Ruggerio 38 seconds to the bad, with the next half dozen being within the next minute.

At this phase of the race a big fellow named Saklad from Roxbury, Mass., loomed up as a contender, running with a fine free action, which betokened plenty of power. By the time Hastings had been reached he had made such an impression on the men just in the wake of the leaders that he was enabled to work his way into third place, less than a half minute behind the leader.

Up Farragut Road the leaders were Rozette, Ruggerio, and Saklad. At Broadway and Farragut Road Rozette began to draw away again, running as freely as at any time since the start. Into Uniontown Ruggerio made quite an impression on the lead of his mate, which he further cut down on the incline adjacent to Farragut Hill.

Through Little Coney Island the leaders rushed pell mell, slipping over the mushy roads as though it were perfect running. At Saw Mill River, where the leader's time was just inside fifty minutes, he still maintained an advantage of 100 yards over Ruggerio, who, in turn, led Saklad about 300 yards.

On the hill overlooking Nepperhan Station Ruggerio had cut into his teammate's lead so that Rozette showed the way by fifty yards. From this point to Gray Oaks, which was passed in 56:50 and 56:57, respectively, by the Pastime lads, Ruggerio was gradually cutting down his leader's margin. During this interim Cleary of Worcester had deposed Saklad and showed in third place.

Just a few seconds within the hour's running time Ruggerio reached Rozette and immediately went to the front, the pair racing in Indian fashion past the Public School house. The roads began to get particularly bad in the run through the Saw Mill River territory, which was reached in 1:01:30.

A glance along the field revealed the fact that Hatch was loping along in eleventh position, slowly but surely cutting his way to the front, at least two minutes and a half to the bad of the leaders. The Pastime lads hung together for mutual support, pacing each other alternately in fine fashion.

Despite this they could not prevent Cleary from making inroads on their lead, with the result that by the time they had reached Central and Sherman Avenues he had drawn up abreast of the pair. At this time Galvin and Glanicopolis were running fourth and fifth about a quarter of a mile back.

This was the order up Yonkers Avenue to the race track, the gate of which was passed by Cleary at 1:28:45, with Rozette and Ruggerio in that order. It was about a minute later that Cleary passed the point from which the men had just nine miles to go. Soon after they got to racing round the ellipse it became noticeable that there was a decided curbing in the pace of most of them, due to the slippery soil and grass.

After thirty men had passed through the gate no more were permitted to continue the race. Cleary, urged on by his attendants and those in the crowd who love to root for a winner, made his first circuit of the mile track in the creditable time of 6:20. Rozette soon showed the effects of his fast early pace, with the result that he required 7:13 for his initial circuit, which enabled Ruggerio to drop into second place.

Hatch made his first mile in 6:56, and was in fifth place at the time, nearly three minutes behind the Worcester lad, Cleary. The latter continued to show the best pace of any of the men, and did 6:29 for his eighteenth mile, Hatch being second best with 6:42, Galvin 6:46, Ruggerio 7:01, and Rozette, fast stopping, 7:35.

The ultimate winner, Hatch, was doing the best running during the next mile, the nineteenth, the watch showing 6:30, as against Cleary's 6:32, with the others, except Galvin, getting slower with every eighth pole passed. The order at the twentieth mile was Cleary, Ruggerio, Hatch, Galvin, Reynolds, with Rozette all but out of it.

Leading up to the twenty-first mile Cleary had a pretty bad session, having to be content with walking so much of the distance that it took him 8:30 for the circuit. As it was, he was still forty-five seconds ahead of Hatch, who was enabled to overrun him, however, at about the three hundred yard mark of the twenty-second mile, at which stage the Worcester lad was again walking. During this mile Galvin worked himself up into second place, being led by Hatch by 1:40, his time being 2:13:18.

The Westerner still further increased his lead during the next mile, and by the time the bell for the final mile sounded he was over three minutes ahead of Galvin, who was almost a like distance in front of Reynolds, who was third, having headed Ruggerio and Cleary. From here on it was easy for Hatch, and he came down the final hundred yards in sprinting style, with his time 2:34:40, beating Galvin nearly four minutes. The summary:

Comp. No.	Name.	Club.	Time. H.M.S.
5	Sidney H. Hatch,	Illinois Gaelic A. A.	2:34:40
1	William Galvin,	Mercury A. C., Yonkers	2:38:38
6	J. J. Reynolds,	Irish-American A. C.	2:41:08
27	James Cleary,	Worcester, Mass.	2:41:12
44	Frank Ruggerio,	Pastime A. C.	2:42:45
22	R. F. Piggott,	Brookline, Mass.	2:47:00
8	C. Appleyard,	Mercury A. C.	2:47:40
25	C. E. Crosby,	New York	2:49:22
30	N. Glanicopolis,	Mercury A. A.	2:49:23
18	Spirito Colombo,	Xavier A. A., N. Y.	2:51:08

HOLDEN LEADS BIG FIELD.

Ossining Boy First in Prep School Cross-Country Run in Jersey City.

G. Holden of the Ossining High School romped home a winner in the Preparatory School cross-country run held in Jersey City yesterday afternoon in the fast time of 15:40. The race was run over a three-mile course, starting at the Jersey City Baseball Park at Culver Avenue and on up the road for three miles. The event attracted great interest among the different preparatory schools in Manhattan and New Jersey, with the result that a large field of athletes faced the starter and the race was productive of some keen competition.

The conditions were not ideal for the event, the ground being very hard and rough, and before the two-mile mark had been reached many of the participants were footsore. Holden, the winner of the race, has been showing excellent form in all of the races in which he has contested recently and his victory did not come as a surprise.

The team honors went to the Harlem Evening High School, whose athletes finished with 55 points. Throughout the race Holden set the pace from the start. L. Wenz of the Roselle High School finished second in 16:10, and J. Manning of the Harlem Evening High School was third. Following is the order in which the first twenty athletes finished:

Name and School.	Time.
G. Holden, Ossining High School	15:40
L. Wenz, Roselle High School	16:10
J. Manning, Harlem Evening High School	16:55
I. Holzoff, Jersey City High School	17:05
G. Miller, Jersey City High School	17:13
J. Flynn, P. S. No. 5, New York	18:30
G. Romer, Kissech Institute	18:33
G. Creed, Harlem Evening High School	18:34
H. Coleman, Stuyvesant Evening School	18:35
S. Silver, Dasming High School	18:36
W. Sewell, Jersey City High School	18:40
L. W. Rantz, Stuyvesant Evening School	18:45
A. Meyerekeim, Harlem Evening H. S.	18:47
A. Russian, Harlem Evening High School	18:50
H. McMillan, Jersey City High School	19:03
Loehing, P. S. 17	19:10
S. Thormer, Harlem Evening H. S.	19:31
H. Franklin, Harlem Evening H. S.	19:36
H. Oppenheim, Harlem Evening H. S.	19:40
H. Yechen, Stuyvesant Evening School	20:00

Great Neck A. C. Sports.

The annual Thanksgiving Day meet of the Great Neck A. C. took place yesterday on its new track. A variety of events furnished interesting sport. John B. Gilliar won a dash at 100 yards, open to members of the club weighing more than 190 pounds, in a close finish. The results follow:

One hundred yard dash—Won by Harold Lasher; Peter Tennis, second; Joseph Broderrick, third.

One hundred yard dash, open to members weighing 190 pounds or more—Won by John B. Gilliar; E. S. McFarran, second; E. Le Cluse, third.

Potato race—Won by Theodore Olsen; Joseph Wansockas, second; William Seaman, third.

Three-legged race—Won by William Seaman and George Hayden; Edward Lasher and Joseph Tennis, second; Edward Brewer and Edward Jones, third.

Obstacle race—Won by M. Grassburger; W. Seaman, second; P. Tennis, third.

Egg race for women—Won by Miss Dorothy Hering; Miss Anna Hope, second; Miss May Davis, third.

Hoogie race—Won by Lee Dupoy; Edward Brewer, second; John Connors, third.

Wheelbarrow race—Won by George Gilliar, Jr.; J. Jones, second; Joseph Wansockas, third.

Boston Billiardist Beaten.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—In a closely contested match Philadelphia defeated Boston in the National Billiard League tournament, 50 to 46. Meyers, who played for the visitors, had an average of .50 and a high run of five, while Warren of Boston had an average of .48 and made a high run of three.

Wireback Defeats Farrar with Cue.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 30.—J. E. Wireback of Pittsburgh defeated Elmer Farrar of St. Louis, 50 to 39, to-night in ninety-six innings, in the National Amateur three-cushion billiard tournament. Wireback had a high run of five and Farrar three.

College men on Thanksgiving leave can order evening suits to-day for to-night, and get them.

That's the beauty of our unusual facilities.

Ready to outfit young men and boys with everything for all Winter.

Young men's suits of distinctive cut.

Boys' school suits of quality and style seldom seen.

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Smart, sensible hats, shoes and furnishings.

"Mackinaws" or "campus coats," motor coats, skates, hockey shoes, pucks, gym suits, cameras, punching bags, basketballs, golf clubs, skiis, sleds, rowing machines, spring exercisers, "Fiala" sleeping bags.

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$7,500 BID FOR YEARLING COLT AT GARDEN

Stallion Kinney Lou, Worth About $10,000, Is Sold for $2,500 at Garden Sale.

Thanksgiving Day at the Old Glory Sale in Madison Square Garden, which was looked forward to as being the banner day of the famous auction, did not set any new marks for attendance or bidding, although fairly good prices were obtained for the offerings.

The biggest disappointment of the fourth day's sale was the small price obtained for the brown stallion Kinney Lou, 2:07¾. Kinney Lou was the champion "green" trotting stallion of 1903-1908 and was brought from California by its owner for the sale. The price received for the horse, after it was started at a low figure, was $2,500, which was a great surprise to many of the close followers of the light harness horse. Many of the "railbirds" predicted that it would bring at least $10,000 and some as much as $15,000.

The only redeeming feature of the entire day's sales was that of the early evening bidding, when several of the prices received for horses ran into four figures. The highest of these was that obtained for Belwin McKinney, a yearling with a mark of 2:21¼, which was knocked down to S. Estill of Lexington, Ky., for $7,500. The price was said to be the largest ever paid for a yearling at public sale, and was the second best price received during the sale.

During the course of the day's proceedings 132 head were disposed of, which brought in $96,355, averaging $730 per head. The total head sold to date was 227 for the sum of $262,445, which makes the average per head for the four days at $500.

The blue ribbon consignment of the sale for young stock was that of Gen. C. C. Watts of Charleston, West Va. The lot consisted of fourteen colts, two years old and under, the get of General Watts, 2:06¾, champion three-year-old trotter of 1907-1910. In his three-year-old form General Watts won the Kentucky Futurity, Kentucky Stake, Horse Review Futurity and American Horse Breeders' Futurity. After his phenogenal showing General Watts was retired from the stud by his owner and the fourteen colts of yesterday's offering was the first chance the public have had to obtain any of the get of the famous stallion. Ten were credited with going 2:30 or better. The entire consignment brought $10,870, which averaged $776.50 and considering that they were all under two years it was the greatest result obtained by young stock.

The best of General Watts's get was obtained for $2,300, which was paid for Lady Watts, a bay filly, foaled in 1909. Ruby Watts, a bay colt, foaled in 1910, was second in the money list of the stable, bringing $2,000. The balance of the consignment was sold at good figures, the lowest price being paid for Countess Watts, which was knocked down at $375.

Dean of Palatine, Ill., paid the top price of the afternoon session, $5,000, for Baroness Helen, 2:29¼, a three-year-old filly, by Baron Review. He also bid $950 for a weanling, also by Baron Review. Two of the afternoon's offerings were purchased by local horsemen for importation. Al. Stanley, a roan trotting stallion, was purchased by H. A. Tranter for $5,000, who was commissioned to make the purchase for an Austrian party. The horse will be shipped to its new home as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.

The best sales were:

Bradbury, trotter, b. c., A. L. Darnaby, Lexington, Ky.	$775
The Huguenot, trotter, b. c., Al Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.	900
Harry B., pacer, br. c., G. M. Newgent, Boston, Mass	400
Guy Hall, trotter, br. c., A. L. Martin, Rockville, Conn.	1,010
Peter Stocking, trotter, b. c., Dr. Keggin, Hyde Park, Mass.	725
Baroness Helen, trotter, b. f., Charles Dean, Palatine, Ill.	5,000
Baroness Penelope, trotter, b. f., R. W. Bedford, Chatham, Ont.	500
Baroness Ceres, trotter, rm. f., Charles Dean, Palatine, Ill.	525
Baroness Psyche, trotter, rn. m., Charles Dean, Palatine, Ill.	950
Chaplin Root, pacer, S. B. Wolf, N. Y. City	585
Junior Watts, trotter, b. c., C. L. Darnaby, Lexington, Ky.	1,750
Lady Watts, trotter, b. f., W. G. Milan, Sharon Station, N. Y.	2,300
Countess Watts, trotter, b. f., W. Leathridge, N. Y. City	375
Charley Watts, trotter, b. c., S. S. Burlen, Charleton, West Va.	500
Baroness Watts, trotter, b. f., J. W. Smith, Paterson, N. J.	550
Dana Watts, trotter, b. c., George Strengler, Newark, N. J.	500
Ruby Watts, trotter, b. c., J. B. Chandler, Indianapolis, Ind.	2,000
Mezner Watts, trotter, b. c., S. S. Burlen, Charleston, West Va.	675
Royal Watts, trotter, b. c., H. L. Handy, Springfield, Mass.	575
Salvator Watts, trotter, ch. c., A. R. Gillis, Syracuse, N. Y.	410
Floss Watts, trotter, b. f., Arnold Lawson, Boston, Mass.	375
Kitty Spence, trotter, b. f., M. Bowman, Lexington, Ky.	400
Kinney Lou, trotter, b. s., R. S. Stader, Lexington, Ky.	2,500
Emma Wolf, trotter, blk. f., J. Donalds, Rochester, N. Y.	485
Bonnie Hill, trotter, b. f., Al. Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.	1,000
Nightingale, trotter, blk. f., J. H. Phillips, Brooklyn, N. Y.	400
Berthabell, trotter, b. f., Ardmaer Farms, Raritan, N. J.	700
Catherine the First, trotter, b. f., Ardmaer Farms, Raritan, N. J.	1,550
Susquehanna Maid, trotter, ch. m., J. H. Phillips, Brooklyn, N. Y.	900
Airdale, trotter, b. c., Max Speickerman, Greenwich, Conn.	900
Allene Hanna, trotter, b. f., J. Howard Ford, New York City	600
Bingen Prince, trotter, b. c., Al. Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.	400
Aquin, trotter, b. s., John Miller, Lexington, Ky.	850
Miss Pandit, trotter, br. m., E. Bethner, Boston, Mass.	450
Tramp Some, trotter, b. f., U. Schade, Yonkers, N. Y.	850
Tramp Along, trotter, b. f., George Howard, New York City	600
Tramp Lively, trotter, b. f., Willie Gibbs, New York City	450
The Verdict, trotter, b. f., W. G. McLeod, Cambridge, Mass.	400
Frank Perry, pacer, b. c.; Charles Dean, Palatine, Ill.	2,200
John E. Madden, trotter, b. c.; H. Reid, New York City	1,800
Commodore Boy, trotter, b. c.; M. Graham, Newburg, N. Y.	625
Sim Arworthy, trotter, b. c.; W. S. Hunter, New York City	1,125
King Lar, trotter, b. c.; T. W. Bassett, New York City	710
Dandy G., trotter, ch. c.; Charles Tanner, Cleveland, Ohio	2,300
Zarrine, trotter, b. f.; C. E. Ensign, Hackensack, N. J.	2,200
Belwin McKinney, trotter, b. c.; J. S. Estill, Kentucky	7,500
Lord Brussells, trotter, b. c.; H. Montgomery, Georgetown, Ky.	900
Worthy T., trotter, ch. c.; C. Pajconceck, Denmark	500
Silent Brook, trotter, br. s.; Brook Curry, Lexington, Ky.	800
Sterling Hal, trotter, b. s.; H. P. Haas, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2,150
King Ganyto, trotter, b. s.; Buckell Brothers, Burr Oak, Mich.	1,080
King Palmer K., trotter, b. s., C. C. Evans, Buffalo, N. Y.	525
Major Wellington, trotter, br. g., W. R. Cox, Dover, N. H.	875
The Comet, trotter, b. g., C. B. Jackson, New York City	825
Eva Tanguay, trotter, br. f., Ardmore Farm, Raritan, N. J.	2,200
Druin, pacer, ch. s., H. P. Burgard, Buffalo, N. J.	810
Branham Baughman, pacer, br. s., C. B. Johnstone, Jersey City	2,100
Sara Ann Patch, pacer, blk. m., J. W. Gleason, New York City	1,700
Asa Wilkes, pacer, ch. s., W. S. Braham, Batavia, N. Y.	760
Ernest, pacer, b. g., Charles Green, Quebec, Can.	1,275
Peerless Audubon, trotter, br. m., G. S. Jasper, Buffalo, N. Y.	2,000

Hennigan Best in Ten-Mile Run.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—James Hennigan of the North Dorchester A. A. won the tenth annual cross-country run of the New England Athletic Union to-day, covering a ten-mile course from East Boston to Revere Beach and return in 52 minutes 17 seconds. Hugh F. Maguire of Attleboro was second, John J. Cook of the Brookline Gymnasium third, and James H. Maloney of Worcester, who won the race in 1909, finished fourth. There were twenty-two entrants.

Hollywood Basket Ball Victory.

The Hollywood Club basket ball team defeated the sophomore five of New York University in a one-sided game last night at the Empire Court, 116th Street and Eighth Avenue, by the score of 33 to 11.

KAISER'S CYCLE RACE.

Acme Wheelmen Win First Place in Fifteen-Mile Grind.

That bicycling instead of being on the wane is again coming into popularity was demonstrated by the crowd that watched the fifteen-mile road race handicap conducted under the auspices of the American Olympic Bicycle Race Committee of the United Cyclists over the stretch of the Pelham Parkway between Williamsbridge Road and White Plains Avenue yesterday morning. More than two thousand persons watched the fifty riders race around the mile-and-a-quarter course.

H. Kaiser of the Acme Wheelmen was the first to cover the distance, beating A. Morgan of the New York A. C. by a few yards. The next five men crossed the line in a blanket finish after a sprint of a quarter of a mile. The winner's time was 39 minutes 21 seconds. He started with a handicap of 1:30. The time prize was won by Fisher.

Some of the best amateur riders in this section of the country, including Frank Blatz, the American amateur champion, answered Starter Walter De Mara's signal. The limit men received 3 minutes and 30 seconds over the scratch men. The latter were Frank Blatz, Jack Townsend of the Irish-American A. C.; F. Fisher, I. A. A. C.; Stanley Carmen, New England Wheelmen; J. Kropsky, N. E. W.; J. Schuster, Empire Wheelmen; J. Becht, Empire Wheelmen, and William Van Den Dries of the New York A. C.

The handcap men started a swift pace, and before half the race had been completed there were two bunches of riders, one consisting of the handicap men and the other of the scratch men. Kaiser was prominent throughout the contest and practically led from the ninth mile until the finish. When it was seen that the scratch men had no chance to overhaul the leaders they were urged on for the time prize, and Fisher, the first of the second group to finish, won this by covering the fifteen miles in 38:47 4-5 actual time. Mrs. T. M. R. Von Keler, a bicycle enthusiast, acted as finish judge and picked the winner. "Happy Days" Will R. Pitman, the first man to ride a high-wheeler in this country, was the referee. The summaries:

H. Kaiser, Acme Wheelmen, 39:21, actual time; A. Morgan, unattached, 39:41 3-5; H. Lind, Quality Wheelmen, 39:26 4-5; F. Heusch, C. R. C. of A., 39:27; J. De Bruyn, Acme W., 39:57 1-5; J. O'Connor, C. R. C. of A., 39:27 2-5; George Fauli, Mohawk A. C., 39:57 3-5; P. L. Kane, Empire Wheelmen, 39:57 4-5; John Pipp, Yonkers, 39:58; W. Segelken, Empire City Wheelmen, 39:29; A. Attardi, Italian-American Gymnasium Association, 40:59 1-5; F. Fisher, I. A. A. C., 38:47 4-5; Zack Townsend, I. A. A. C., 48:00; William Van Den Dries, N. Y. A. C., 48:00 1-5; J. Becht, Empire City Wheelmen, 48:00 2-5, and J. Schuster, Empire City Wheelmen, 48:00 3-5.

SOCCER ON MANY FIELDS.

Two Brooklyn Teams in Tie Game—Crescent F. C. Defeated by Staten Island.

Preparatory to meeting the Rovers of Fall River, Mass., to-morrow at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Football Club engaged the Brooklyn Celtics at the same grounds yesterday, and the game resulted in a tie, the score being two goals apiece. Although outplayed in the first half, the Brooklyns made a brilliant fight in the second period, and managed to end hostilities with an even break. By dint of remarkable speed, O'Hallaran of the Celtics secured both goals for his team about the middle of the first half. After ten minutes' rest, however, the Brooklyns braced remarkably, and Gillette scored the first goal for his team. Still pressing hard and one goal to the bad, the Brooklyns never lost courage, and shortly before play ceased McNeil at centre tallied the equalizer. Wagner, the new goalkeeper acquired by the Brooklyns, saved the day in many instances.

At Montclair yesterday the Central Y. M. C. A. took the Montclair F. C. into camp by the score of 2 goals to 1. Neither team had its full strength in the field, the Brooklyn eleven being short one man, while the Jerseymen had two absentees. Retzer opened the scoring for the Montclairs, but Wilson of the Centrals soon evened up matters. In the second half, however, the Centrals played a much better game, and Hom scored the winning goal.

The Crescent F. C. went down to defeat at the hands of the Staten Island F. C. yesterday at Bay Ridge by the score of 4 goals to 1. Although the score indicates a wide victory for the Staten Islanders, the game itself was more even, the Brooklyn eleven having the advantage of play in the first half. A nice centre by Harland enabled Philip to register the Crescents' only goal of the game. Kaufman, formerly of Curtis High School, tied the score. Luck favored the visitors in the second period, and McWinny and Dwyer each scored a goal soon after play resumed.

At McNulty Field yesterday the Clan McKenzies met and defeated the Eureka F. C. by the score of 3 goals to 1. At half time, however, each team had a goal apiece to its credit. Mead secured the first tally of the day for the Eurekas, but before the half ended Mackie evened up the score. The second half found the McKenzies pressing hard, and after five minutes of play Wilke, at centre, scored from a pretty shot. Anderson then added another tally.

At Edison Field yesterday the Clan McDonalds defeated the Critchleys in a benefit game for David Bell of the McDonalds by the close score of 1 goal to 0.

Curtis Noses Out a Victory.

The Curtis High School soccer team won its game in the last six minutes of play yesterday on Curtis Field, defeating the Curtis High Night School by the score of 1 goal to 0. The game was fast and interesting, and had not Referee Minto called a foul on McDowell the score would have probably been 1 to 1. In the last two minutes of play Synder kicked the ball on a corner kick. Minto claimed it hit McDowell's arm before it went into the goal and it was kicked out. Synder was easily the star for the losing eleven, while Doyle shone for the winners. The line-up:

Curtis Evening School, 0; Curtis High School, 1.

Position.		Position.
Roth	Guard	Leede
Rosse	Right back	Neuberg
Prebble	Left back	Ives
De Mozio	Right half back	Curren
Bohm	Centre half back	Latz
Smith	Left half back	Becker
Synder	Outside right	Halama
Corbett	Inside right	De Konne
Gormay	Centre	Doyle
McDowell	Inside left	Lennon
Smith	Outside left	Milgrum, Wort

Goal—Doyle. Referee—Mr. Minto, Chelsea Cricket Club. Linesmen—Mr. Sach, Columbia, and Mr. Bregoff, Curtis. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Sutton Wins Two Games.

George Sutton, contested in two games at 18.2 balk line billiard at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn yesterday and won both matches. In the afternoon game Sutton easily defeated J. M. Millette by the score of 300 to 39, in fifteen innings. Sutton made high runs of 88 and 74 and averaged 18 points. Millette made high runs of 11 and 5 with and average of 2 points. In the evening Sutton defeated Charles White in a 400-point match by the score of 400 to 183 in fourteen innings. Sutton made high runs of 92, 85 and 60 and an average of 28 6-14. White's high runs were 49, 27 and 26 and averaged 18 points.

Wolgast Recovering Nicely.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 30.—Ad Wolgast, champion lightweight pugilist, who underwent an operation yesterday for appendicitis, was resting easily to-night and was pronounced by his physicians to be in a satisfactory condition. Wolgast showed much interest in the outcome of the Welsh-Ritchie fight, and smiled when told that Welsh had won the decision at the end of twenty rounds of gruelling fighting. He made no comment.

M'FARLAND DEFEATS NEW YORK FIGHTER

"Harlem Tommy" Murphy Shows Wonderful Gameness in 20-Round Bout.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Packey McFarland, the idol of the Chicago stock yards, won the decision over "Harlem Tommy" Murphy of New York at the end of twenty rounds of fighting before 6,000 critical spectators here to-day.

McFarland's victory over the New Yorker, whom 90 per cent. of those present expected him to knock out, was clean and left little room for argument. But the rank and file of experts and fight followers seemed unanimous that as an opponent of Champion Ad Wolgast the Chicagoan was an impossibility.

McFarland and his handlers said that he broke his right hand in the twelfth round. An examination at the conclusion of the fight showed the hand to be much swollen, but of this the public was not aware until after he had left the arena.

McFarland, if he really broke his hand, fought a wonderful battle. Murphy, on the other hand, gave an exhibition of gameness and ability to "come back" nearly seen in a prize ring.

During the early rounds McFarland fairly smothered the little Harlem fighter with a dazzling variety of punches from which there was no escape. Once he sent Murphy flat on his back, but Tommy was up in a trice apparently none the worse for wear. Time and again Murphy was nearly fought out of the ring into the laps of the newspaper reporters and appeared to be in great distress, but the well defined punch was not forthcoming to give him his quietus.

McFarland opened cuts over Murphy's eyes and damaged his left ear until it looked like an egg. In the face of this constant rapid fire the Easterner fought back every minute, and made a better showing in the last two rounds than did McFarland.

For twelve rounds the fight was one-sided. Then McFarland began to slow down and seemingly had tired. In several of the succeeding rounds he would spurt, and Samuel his namesake unmercifully, but Murphy fought back with desperation, and some of his body punches made deep inroads on McFarland's vitality.

After the fifteenth round Murphy took on new courage, and in the final two rounds he electrified the spectators by taking the fight to McFarland, and it seemed as if the bell terminating the contest was as welcome to the Chicago man as it was to Murphy. Both fighters showed the marks of the conflict, but they were of a superficial nature.

McFarland outpointed his adversary to such an extent that the latter's gameness and ability to absorb punishment did little to make it a two-man affair. But the knockout punch was lacking, and the reputed power of the McFarland right cross proved a negligible quantity.

McFarland expects to start on Monday for Chicago, whence he will proceed to New York to keep an engagement with Matt Wells, the British champion.

WELSH STRIKES A SNAG.

Englishman Whips Ritchie, but Boxes Hard to Accomplish Task.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 30.—Willie Ritchie, a lightweight from the training camp of Packey McFarland, achieved fistic reputation to-day by staying twenty rounds with Freddie Welsh, the British lightweight challenger, who was to have fought Ad Wolgast for the lightweight championship at Vernon to-day.

Ritchie, on twenty-four hours' notice, substituted for Wolgast, who was operated upon for appendicitis yesterday. Welsh got the decision, but Ritchie had him groggy on two or three occasions. After the mill the main topic of conversation among pugilistic followers centred on the question, "How long would Welsh have lasted against Wolgast if the latter had been in the ring?"

After an all-night train tride from San Francisco, Ritchie entered the arena somewhat heavy. Welsh appeared trained to the minute. Welsh excelled in ring generalship and did most of the leading, but his blows lacked steam, while Ritchie's when they landed generally stopped Welsh.

Boxing Shows To-night.

Patsy Kline of Newark, who is conceded to be Abe Attell's nearest rival among the Eastern featherweights, will have his chance against the champion in the star bout at the National Sporting Club to-night. Since his recent decisive victory over Joe Coster, Kline has been seeking a match with Attell, and he is confident that he can defeat the present title holder. He bases his assertion on the theory that he is progressing and Attell is going back. The latter has been very busy during the past three weeks, having figured in three bouts, all of which were easy victories. These bouts have put him in first-class shape, and he is so confident of defeating Kline that he has signed for a ten-round bout with Willie Jones of Brooklyn at the Gowanus A. C. to-morrow night. Attell has fought Kline three times, and the Jerseyite has always managed to give the champion a hard battle.

Jim Smith, the Bronx light heavyweight, and Jim Savage of Orange, N. J., will clash in the start bout of to-night's show at the New Star A. C., 107th Street and Lexington Avenue.

The American A. A. of Brooklyn will put on its weekly show to-night with a ten-round bout between Ty Cobb, the Philadelphia featherweight, and Young Shugrue of Jersey City, as the feature event.

The first try-out show of the Mt. Vernon Sporting Club will be held to-night at the clubhouse in Mt. Vernon. The contestants for the most part will be amateurs and novices.

Hockey Player's Jaw Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

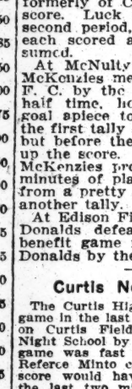
BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—The St. Nicholas hockey seven of New York were swamped by the Boston Athletic Association team to-night at the Boston Arena by a score of 11 to 0. At the outset the Beson players became aggressive, and before the game was half a minute old the New York team's goal keeper, Frank Washburn, was forced to leave the game with a broken jawbone, the result of a shot from Hicks's hockey stick. The work of the New York team was very much disorganized at all times. The first goal for Boston was scored by Hicks in less than a minute of play, and the others came at frequent intervals. The line-up:

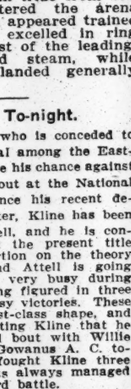
Boston A. A.	Positions.	St. Nicholas.
Gardner, Windsor	Right wing	Freeman, Gordon Cornell
Hornblower, W. J. Foster	cover	Morgan
Hicks	Right outside	Stanley
Leslie	Left wing	Chew
Winsor, Davenport	Cover point	Swenson Gordon
N. H. Foster, H. Foster	Point	Richards
Canterbury	Goal	Washburn, Von Bernuth

Goals—Hicks, (3,) N. H. Foster, (3,) Gardner, (2,) Hornblower, (2,) J. W. Foster, (1.) Referee—Townsend. Assistant referee—Mr. Thompson. Umpires—Messrs. Dutton and Brown. Time—Twenty-minute periods.

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.





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AT NEW YORK A. C. TRAPS.

B. M. Higginson Takes Thanksgiving Cup in Shoot-Off of Triple Tie.

Two interesting events that have been running throughout the month came to an end at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday, and in each event it was necessary to have a special shoot to find the winner of the prize. One shoot was for the Thanksgiving Cup, and in the leg decided yesterday B. M. Higginson, C. Linquist, and E. M. Huggins tied for the prize. The shoot-off was taken by B. M. Higginson, and the victory placed him in a tie with G. F. Crowe, R. R. Debacher, and C. Linquist for the cup. The four gunners shot off, and the trophy was finally won by G. F. Crowe.

The November Cup was the other event that came to an end yesterday. The final leg was captured by C. Linquist, only, however, after a shoot-off, in which Dr. De Wolfe also competed. The victory gave Mr. Linquist two legs on the cup, and, as B. M. Higginson also had two legs on the trophy, another shoot-off was in order. It was taken by B. M. Higginson by the

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THE SUBWAY TALKS.

Those who are embarrassed by the injury to the city through the adoption of the subway plans which they felt compelled to approve, are saying that there is hope for the adoption of the plans which they disapproved, if only the Interborough will make a better offer. But why should the Interborough make a better offer, when it is so obvious that the city cannot profitably proceed along the lines imposed upon it by considerations other than those of practical subway building? Especially why should the Interborough make a better offer when the city, for reasons approved by everybody except the Interborough, has prejudiced the interests of the Interborough? The admission of the Brooklyn company to a distributing route in Manhattan surely will lessen the business of the Interborough to whatever extent it makes possible through rides for one nickel instead of two. The advantage to the riders and to the city is so large that the city can afford to accept a worse offer from the Interborough than the one which the city rejected. And, since the rejection of the Interborough's offer is the act of the city, the renewal of negotiations ought to be on the city's initiative. It is especially becoming that the movement should be promoted by those who caused the rejection, and it should be supported by those who have no reason to change their positions. If this leaves anybody off the bandwagon, why, the walking is good.

The hitch arises from the fact that the city is requiring construction in such manner and along such routes that loss in operation is all but certain, even though it should be covered up in the municipal bookkeeping. This is the reason that private capital demands a preference, although it would be available without a preference if profitable plans were proposed. It would seem that the city could propose a Seventh Avenue route with another entrance to Brooklyn, which would offer attractions to the Interborough almost equal to its first profitable adventure. Such a route might be constructed in the same manner as the first, that is, under contract number one, with a preference to the city instead of to private capital. Those who might grieve to see private capital thus benefiting the city and at the same time doing well for itself, might have their woes assuaged by the fact that the city's debt would not be increased a penny, and that there would be no bills for the taxpayers, either for construction or operating deficits. The defects of the present discredited plans are only emphasized by the proposals to place the Pennsylvania terminal on a sidetrack or loop of any sort. There never was the slightest excuse for the adoption of the present plans, which were discredited the instant they were known. Persistence in such an error is too preposterous to be credible.

THE CANADIAN WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

The Canadian newspapers announce that "The Imperial authorities have formally sanctioned" a change in the Canadian Waterways Commission. This is a novel formula to be used in the case of a "nation," which might be supposed to make its own domestic appointments without asking the aid, advice, or consent of any higher power. That, however, is not the cause of this remark, which is justified because the other half of the Commission is American, and its functions are international. We were satisfied with the Commission as it was constituted before the new appointments, and must be satisfied with it as it is reconstituted. Nevertheless, the appointments which, doubtless, are unobjectionable personally, might take another aspect if they signified any change of policy.

The Commissioners who have been displaced served so good a cause in facilitating, if not in making possible, the first treaty for unreserved arbitration, that their displacement before they have begun their work ought not to be regarded as a mere matter of partisanship. We are too familiar with the application of the spoils system to wonder at its taking effect throughout the domestic service of the Dominion. Even yet we change our diplomats with our Administrations. But a change of arbitrators by an Administration which shows its friendliness by rejecting reciprocity at its own loss is cause for thought. Can it be that our Canadian relations are to be less sympathetic, and more like the armed peace which oppresses Europe? Only with reluctance and regret can the prospect be accepted. Surely it is not yet an accomplished fact.

STOP DAWDLING.

Seven weeks have passed since the Board of Estimate was legally empowered to select a site for the much needed new building for the law courts of this county, and as yet nothing has been done to that end. Judges and lawyers are disheartened. It was believed that the members of the board had come to an agreement on a desirable site near the Hall of Records and the new Municipal Building. The delay inevitably suggests that there has been no agreement, and that the choice of a site for the new Court House is still in the air.

There is urgent need of prompt and intelligent action. What ails the board? The answer cannot be "pressure of business," for there is no other business before it quite as pressing as this. The hideous building in the City Hall Park was never well-suited to its purpose, and is now overcrowded and in bad repair. More than the $46,000 asked for by Mr. McANENY, (and refused by the Aldermen,) is needed to improve its plumbing and ventilation. With many improvements it will poorly house our courts in the years that must elapse before a new building can be finished, if the work is begun within a month, as it ought to be.

The duty of the Board of Estimate is plain. There should be no more dawdling. It was thought that all obstacles in the way of an early selection of a suitable site had been removed. If fresh obstacles have been encountered the public should be informed.

THE TARIFF BOARD.

According to the Washington dispatches, Chairman UNDERWOOD of the Ways and Means Committee of the House is disposed to give candid consideration to the facts set forth in the report which the Tariff Board is expected to make soon after the meeting of Congress. If the facts and figures furnished by the board are of a nature to provide a basis for the drawing of a bill reducing duties in the wool schedule, the cotton schedule, and other schedules which the Democrats believe to be too high, the Ways and Means Committee will be glad to make use of them. At the same time, it is the belief of the Democrats of the House, and, it appears, also of the Republican Progressives of the Senate, that the Tariff Board should act under the authority and direction of the President. It is felt that there should be a Congressional Board, not an Executive Board.

There is, of course, good Constitutional ground for this belief. "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." The members of the present Tariff Board are employés of the President, appointed by him without confirmation by the Senate. The second section of the Aldrich-Payne Tariff act provides for the levying of maximum duties 25 per cent. higher than the minimum rates upon commodities coming from countries which discriminate against us. When it shall appear that no such discrimination is practiced by any given country, the President by proclamation may restore the minimum rates. It was under the provision of the law which authorizes the President to "employ such persons as may be required" to assist him in determining when maximum duties should be imposed or removed, that the three members of the present board were appointed. Their work, however, has not been confined to information bearing upon discriminations. They have made a general investigation of production costs and conditions of manufacture here and abroad with a view to furnishing information that should serve as a basis for tariff legislation. This is precisely what the Democrats and Progressives object to, and it cannot be denied that there is great force in the contention that as Congress, not the President, prepares tariff bills, the members of any board or commission constituted to aid them in that work should act by their authority and under their direction.

Several bills were introduced during the last session to put this principle into practice. There are at least half a dozen of them. One was introduced by Senator LODGE, one by Senator LA FOLLETTE, one by Mr. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, one by Representative LENROOT, one by Representative PAYNE, and one by Representative LITTLETON. Some of these bills would not accomplish the intended purpose. Mr. PAYNE'S and Mr. LONGWORTH'S bills, for instance, do not require confirmation by the Senate of Executive appointments to the board. Mr. LITTLETON'S bill appears to be most carefully drawn, and that, apparently, is the one most generally favored for adoption. It provides for a Tariff Board of five members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term is ten years, the salary $7,000 a year, the Chairman receiving $7,500. The duties of the board are described in the third section of the bill:

> That it shall be the duty of said board to make investigation and gather technical and statistical facts in this and foreign countries concerning articles which are or may be subject to import duties, for the use and information of Congress in the consideration of tariff legislation. Also to make from time to time such special investigations as may be called for by either House of Congress and submit the results with an explanatory report of the facts ascertained. All testimony and information, except confidential information as hereinafter provided, in the possession of the board, shall be held available for the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate.

The board is authorized, also, to assist the President in inquiring into questions of discrimination. It is to have power to administer oaths, to take testimony, and to call for the books and papers of firms or corporations, and cases of refusal to comply with its demands are to be reported to Congress. Information obtained by it is to be treated as given for the confidential use of the board, and nothing would be made public in such a way as to be available for the use of business competitors. The Tariff Board thus constituted would have nothing to do with fixing rates. Its business would be to supply facts only. Indeed, recommendation as to rates by the present Executive Board would doubtless be treated as an impertinence by the Ways and Means Committee.

So long as a tariff board or commission is diligent in its investigations and impartial in its reports, the difference between an Executive Board and a Congressional Board would not be vital. But, obviously, the report of a board "employed" by a President who happened to be, as is now the case, a member of the party opposed to that in control of the majority of the House, might not be received with the same favor and confidence as that of a committee under the direction of Congress itself. Taking into account that possibility, and the general vicissitudes of our politics, it would seem that the argument for a board of Congressional creation is reasonable, and that tariff legislation would be facilitated by the change.

SOCIALISM AND MARRIAGE.

The great foe of Socialism, of the communistic idea of society, is the family. Marriage is the flower of individualism. As the family grows and its cost increases, its need of an independent income becomes vital. The ideal family man is the capitalist, the "good provider." Prof. SUMNER used to say:

> Every Socialist who can think is forced to go on to a war on marriage and the family, because he finds that in marriage and the family lie the strongholds of the "individualistic vices" which he cannot overcome. He has to mask this battery, however, because he dare not put it forward.

The embarrassment of the Socialists is well illustrated in the litigation growing out of the domestic troubles of Mr. UPTON SINCLAIR. When Mr. HARRY KEMP, the Socialistic poet of Kansas, who completes the triangle in this case, pleaded, at their conference preceding the suit for divorce, that men and women "if allowed freedom would eventually evolve a perfect monogamic state through trial marriage," Mr. SINCLAIR is reported to have said:

> Which brings us to the question of the economic emancipation of woman. The solution is the endowment of motherhood by the State, for only in the rarest cases can the mother be free to support herself when she is rearing a child. This resolves itself into Socialism, and until it is achieved there can be no solution of the problem.

This avowal contains implications that are a commentary upon the defense urged before the referee, that the complainant had not used due diligence to prevent the situation from which he seeks relief. Perhaps Mr. SINCLAIR, who is also a Socialist, secretly believes Mr. KEMP'S doctrine. At any rate, the avowal implies that, with the uprearing of the Socialistic state, the responsibility of husbands for the support of their wives and families would cease, and the way would be logically open to "trial marriages." In the stress of his circumstances, Mr. SINCLAIR seems unwittingly to have unmasked the very battery which the Socialists, in order to make headway in this age and society, should keep sedulously veiled.

ATYPICAL CHILDREN.

Not epileptic or feebleminded children, but those who are backward in the schools for other and preventable causes, will be subjects of discussion to-day in the Conference, at the New York University, of the National Association for the Study and Education of Exceptional Children. The reason for the conference is a good one. The compulsory education laws in most States expressly exclude school children who are physically or mentally disqualified under the usual methods of teaching and learning. They get no attention. But they are the very classes that, if neglected, become an expense and burden upon the community.

The National Education Association resolved at its San Francisco meeting that the laws of States and cities should be amended to "apply to all children of school age, without exception, and provide for their training"; further, that the mere age of a pupil be disregarded, and his degree of physical and mental maturity be ascertained by specialists. Dr. CRAMPTON, the Physical Director of this city's schools, has shown that some children of fourteen are more mature than others of sixteen or seventeen. Age is not a safe test in applying the compulsory school laws. Neither is adherence to standards of normality correct that disqualifies pupils whose development has been retarded from avoidable causes. Earnest consideration of their cases should lead to good results.

NO HISSING IN THEATRES.

Discussion of a recent deplorable incident in one of the New York theatres has revealed the fact that many persons who ought to know better fancy that every citizen has an incontestable right to hiss at a public theatrical performance if he does not like the play or the acting. This is an error. The law does not specifically apply in this case, but public opinion does. American playgoers object to hissing in the theatres. They may not like a play, but they feel, individually, that their dislike should not be violently and vulgarly communicated to their fellow-spectators. They do not go to the theatre either to reward or punish the manager or his actors, but to enjoy themselves. To be sure, they frequently are (or seem to be) overdemonstrative in the matter of applause. Prodigious applause does not always indicate either the artistic or the pecuniary success of a play. But any actor can tell you that applause, after the first performances attended by the habitual playgoers, is often very rare. There may have been a time when hissing was regarded, by coarse natures, as a fair alternative to applause. But that time has passed in this country, if it ever existed. American citizens have generally behaved themselves decorously in the playhouse.

The art of acting was never improved by hissing. No actor ever profited by rude public rebuke. The noisy crowd in the Dublin galleries, and the boors and hissers in the pit and galleries of the London theatres never accomplished any good. We do not believe that they ever had a good purpose in view. Hissers in American theatres are classed in the public mind with the young rowdies who create disturbances in public conveyances. Of course, the police would not ordinarily interfere with hissing in the theatre, unless it should develop into an unbearable public nuisance, their recent interference being justified because the disturbance they checked was obviously the result of a conspiracy against the public peace. But the body of playgoers will not tolerate it, as it disturbs their comfort, and destroys the decorum which they believe should be preserved in the theatre.

All this is quite apart from the well-attested fact that hissing has rarely if ever been prompted by a truly critical spirit. Enemies of actors and dramatists have generally prompted it, or coarse fellows, full of alcohol, have been moved thus to protest against some speech on the stage which they have misunderstood. FORREST hissed MACREADY, who was one of the greatest actors in the world. Some fool hissed at the first performance of "She Stoops to Conquer." Fancy hissing Dr. GOLDSMITH'S charming comedy when it was performed by good actors! EDMUND KEAN was hissed at the old Park Theatre, not because his genius was doubted, but because he had been reported as speaking rude words about Americans. Thus were his words justified. But these things occurred when the public's right to hiss was believed to exist. Now, so far as the American theatres are concerned, that always dubious right is denied.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Cold Storage Hardly a Blessing.

Cold storage turkeys sold here yesterday for 26 cents a pound, while the price of those fresh-killed was 6 cents more. This difference of almost 25 per cent. is an admission by the cold-storage people, forced from them by unalterable public opinion, that their much-vaunted wares are to just about that extent inferior to those which they vociferously declare to be no better.

Of course, if that contention as to the postponed foods were true, the public would have long since become indifferent whether it bought fresh or stored, and the two would command equal prices. And the popular judgment is unquestionably correct. In a great majority of those who have this preference it may be based on nothing more scientific than the belief that stored fowls taste, as was recently well said, "as if they had been buried and dug up again." None of us really knows how fowls do taste after they have gone through that process. We can imagine the flavor, however, and do, noses helping tongues.

And physiologists admit, though analytic chemists doubt or deny, that food one doesn't like is not good food. It may sustain life, after a fashion and for a while, and it may be a very welcome alternative to starvation, but that is the best that can be said for it. Of course cold storage has its utility, a certain amount of it is harmless to some foods and beneficial to others. Too much of it, however, is bad for them all, and most of them get too much, even now that the storehouses are subjected to a little outside control and regulation.

As economic agencies their value is questionable. They prevent at least as many feasts as famines. By never letting things get cheap they probably advance the general level of prices, and they cause an actual loss and waste that is enormous in the aggregate by lowering the quality of most of the food kept from entering the market when it would except for this baleful invention.

Its Name Makes It Vulnerable.

That the Charity Organization Society is, and probably long will be, subjected to occasional attacks like the one just made in a widely distributed, but cautiously anonymous, circular is the penalty which the admirable group of intelligent philanthropists who compose it must pay for the lack of ingenuity which prevents them from finding a better name for their institution and its work.

Immemorial usage has linked to the word "charity" the significance of "almsgiving," and there are still many people who have in mind, always and only, that meaning when they talk, or hear others talk, of "helping the poor." Whenever such people discover that the Charity Organization Society spends, of the money given to it, less for literal "relief" than for salaries and other administrative expenses, they are sure to see in this fact malfeasance of funds and make a noise like an indignation meeting in Faneuil Hall.

That they should do so is at once amusing and pathetic, as is every manifestation of ignorance and error. It would hardly be judicious at present for Dr. DEVINE publicly to announce that the expenditures of his society in need of defense are not those attacked by the believers in old-fashioned charity, but those the smallness of which they denounce—that he begrudges every cent spent for "relief" and wishes it could all go for "administration." To do so would be to dry up many sources of the society's income. The chances are, indeed, that he would not go as far as that, and, of course, common humanity does demand a certain amount of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked. Possibly even those whose idea of charity is giving "a smile and a flower and a pound of tea" may have their poor little reward.

Real "relief of the poor," however, is something quite different—as different as is preventive medicine from the medicine that thought only of curing diseases already contracted—and its high achievement is not that charity which Dr. DEVINE himself has well defined as "a substitute for justice denied," but the discovery of the causes of poverty, and the hard, slow, expensive abolition of them one after another. Of course, the Charity Organization Society does not limit its activities to the hopeless task of feeding paupers—it is defending the tenement house law, the passage of which it secured; it is carrying on its part of the campaign against tuberculosis, it is training social workers, it is bringing labor and the need of labor together. In other words, it is belying its name and justifying its existence.

Unfamiliar, but Not Mysterious.

So prompt has been the trial of the five men who murdered Mrs. HALL up in Westchester County, so quickly was the jury selected, and so satisfactory, because so obviously in accord with the easily and well-proven facts, are the verdicts which the jurors are reaching, that great numbers of people are talking about these unfamiliar phenomena and wondering what they mean. The interpretations made are various.

Some see clear evidence that justice is swift and stern for the poor and friendless—that for them the law has no "loopholes" through which they may escape, no delays by which they may postpone punishment interminably, no fictions of momentary insanity to free them of responsibility. Others are of the opinion that these trials refute the charge that our criminal procedure is all wrong and show that the complaints about it should be turned into criticism of the particular courts in which it is perverted and abused.

Neither of these conclusions will endure examination. The men on trial, while not rich or influential, are not poor or without friends. Their crime, however, while atrocious, was a very simple one, and one of exactly the sort with which our criminal procedure in a simpler age was devised to deal—with which it can still deal effectively. It is true, but a mere platitude, to say that if five millionaires had done the same thing the course of their trials would have been very different. In the first place, no five millionaires would have done that particular thing unless all five of them had really been insane, and, therefore, in their case the plea of insanity could have been raised with entire propriety.

But the fact that the law can and does give short shrift to robbers so much worse than ordinary burglars that they kill, not in self-protection and to avoid arrest, but in what seems to have been pure wantonness or blood-thirst, is no answer to the current accusations that the law's delays are often intolerable, its technicalities often extravagant and unreasonable, its system of appeals and reversals often incompatible with the standards of common sense and common justice, and the verbal repetitions and involutions of many of its documentary instruments so far removed from intelligible human language as to convey to impatient critics the impression of having originated in asylums for imbeciles. By no means are all trials in White Plains conducted in this admirable way to these admirable terminations. Not long ago some grafting municipal officers who had made there open and formal confession of guilt were gravely acquitted and set free as innocent.

WOMEN WILL SMUGGLE.

But Here Is a Plan to Check Their Declarations About Clothes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit a poor dressmaker, who was a participant in the "dangerously criminal" practice of evading the Government duty on importations in the days when it was a general thing, and when it was impossible to compete on anything like an even basis unless you did smuggle, to say a few words? Some gentlemen who have contributed their views are evidently not aware of all the facts, and therefore believe Mr. Wise's statement when he says "there has not been a single case of smuggling among women since Mrs. Hill was fined $2,000 and sent to prison for three days. The imprisonment was effective in that case, and it would be similarly effective in every case."

Let the Government adopt a rule regulating the taking of clothes abroad, as is now so successfully done regarding seal fur. Let a woman, (or a man, for that matter,) make a statement before sailing of how many dresses, coats, pieces of fur, &c., she is taking, and have them described. The name of the maker on each garment could be insisted upon. Then the Government would at least have a record of how many things a woman went away with, and if colors and specifications of length, &c., were put down, it would be rather difficult to substitute. If question arose, the maker could be referred to.

I think there are very few persons in my business who would perjure themselves to help a woman smuggle clothes in to-day. The average woman will face an uninformed official without fleeing when on an equal footing of making a statement verbally upon entry, and running the chance of being questioned on a matter the Inspector cannot prove. But she will think again if she knows they have her statement, made before sailing. All this would of course be bothersome, but all this work is necessarily troublesome. It would, in my opinion, pay for the trouble, for, whatever is said, you can rely upon one thing, and that is, that while ships sail, and there are buyable things for women to bring over, just so long will women smuggle.

ANONYMOUS.

New York, Nov. 29, 1911.

Pickpockets on Uptown Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Broadway cars are invaded by thieves uptown; it is quite possible the conductors are aiders and abettors. I had $61, one fifty, one ten, one one, taken from my pocket by three men corresponding exactly to those of your correspondent, Mr. Singer. The conductors take no care of the passengers and undoubtedly are in league, as they must continually let these fellows on between 110th and Seventy-second Streets. Yesterday a friend of mine bought ten "L" tickets which were snatched from his hand by a cad who was actually helped over the gate of the car by the conductor. This was in broad daylight at Fifty-ninth Street, the conductor and the cad both gloating over it. While writing on the subject of cars and conductors, might I suggest that the licensed number of sitting passengers be painted on each car, so that people who so often unnecessarily stand can ask the seat monopolists to move up and make room?

BRITON.

New York, Nov. 28, 1911.

THE SPIRIT OF WASTE.

The City's Expense of Millions for Water Is an Instance of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your two editorial articles, "The Attitude Toward Waste," and "The City's Water Profits," are very timely, one supplementing the other. You cannot too often state the case, for while the great conservation movement has taken thorough hold of the people, yet as you rightly say, "we are cursed with the spirit of waste. Before our heritage is squandered that spirit must be destroyed or it will surely destroy us." What you say about the city's water profits is quite correct; water is so cheap, even when much of it is wasted, that there are no good reasons why the city should not at all times make a good profit on its water supply, especially since people generally seem to prefer indirect to direct taxation.

How soon the city will start on further great expenditures for more water beyond the Catskill work now in hand depends almost entirely upon the thoroughness with which the recent and present work of detecting and preventing leakage and waste is carried on. If the good work is continued vigorously further expenditures beyond the $120,000,000 now being spent can be put off for many years and vast sums in capital and interest can be saved to the city—that is, to the people.

In a letter to THE TIMES awhile ago we estimated that some twenty days' supply, worth at meter rates at least $500,000, had been saved recently in Manhattan and the Bronx alone. Since then we have been informed by the department that up to Oct. 1 seven and one-half billion gallons had been saved from leakage and waste, worth at selling prices over $1,000,000, and all at a cost of $40,000. Does it pay? One thing we are thankful for, reports that the leakage and waste were small and negligible have been thoroughly exploded, and any expert knows that the vast savings of the past Summer were only the beginning of the work. We fear, however, that history will repeat itself despite the showing that colossal sums can be saved to the city in future by the wise expenditure of small sums now. About twenty years ago old New York was threatened with a water famine, not for lack of water in the Croton Valley, but for lack of means of bringing it here. We had but the one aqueduct, which had reached its limit in carrying the water we used and wasted. While a new aqueduct was being built, three times as large as the old, stringent measures of limiting the supply or preventing waste had to be adopted, wonderfully like the house-to-house inspection and waste prevention work of the past Summer, but as soon as the new aqueduct was open all this was promptly forgotten and abandoned, and with more water and greater pressure leakage and waste ran faster than ever.

THOMAS A. FULTON,
Chairman General Committee on Water Supply.
New Brighton, Nov. 28, 1911.

THE FAMILIES OF PRISONERS.

Mrs. Booth Calls for Christmas Contributions for Their Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are preparing to help the wives and children of men in prison. It has been to us a great comfort at past Christmas times that so many reading the appeal in your pages have responded and enabled us to bring practical aid into the homes of these sorrowing ones. It is not their fault that they are deprived of the support of husband and father. So many of these little children are underfed and poorly clothed that we plan to send them, as well as toys and good things, warm clothing and groceries and, where they are within easy reach, chickens or turkey.

We will spread no great feast to feed the poor promiscuously, but we do plan to carry Christmas into hundreds of homes. The Volunteer Prison League being so closely in touch with the men in prison comes to know of these home needs that would be hidden from the world, for these women are not beggars for charity. Each case is investigated and we have a record made of the sizes and ages of all the children so that we do not send the clothing haphazard, but buy to fit each child.

May I ask your readers to help us in this practical charity? Any donation of clothing, dolls, toys or money will be most acceptable. They should be directed to Mrs. Ballington Booth, Volunteers of America, 34 West 28th Street, New York City.

Again may I say we wish it distinctly understood that the Volunteers of America is a duly incorporated society; that our books are properly audited, and that our treasurer will send a receipt for every dollar received, and will hold vouchers for every dollar expended. This appeal is my only means of raising the funds necessary for this work, as I send out no solicitors, nor do we beg publicly for this branch of work.

MAUD B. BOOTH,
Headquarters of the Volunteers of America.
New York, Nov. 30, 1911.

Farepayers in Blocked Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the article on delays occasioned by Subway blocks in THE TIMES this morning, and particularly that portion in which the assistant to the Vice President of the Interborough explained that "the Interborough is quite willing to return fares to passengers who are held up," and "expressed surprise that the fact was not generally known."

May I ask, not in any spirit of criticism, but for information only, what the procedure should be in case I, as I frequently have, find myself on a crowded Subway platform, with the pressure increasing steadily and no indication of immediate relief in the shape of a train; and decide that I wish to take a surface or elevated instead? Will the ticket chopper return my ticket, or issue an order on the ticket booth for one? Is it not a fact so apparent that it is a surprise that an official of the Interborough doesn't know it that I have the choice of waiting till a train comes, or of losing my nickel; and that no one, ticket chopper, seller, or station man, would have authority to refund my money or ticket? If it is not so, we sufferers ought to be informed.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

New York, Nov. 28, 1911.

Buildings for Song.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is "W. J. L." moved altruistically, I wonder, in his advocacy of a new Singer Building, or is he possibly influenced by such a penchant—as I believe the French have it—for song as inclines him to seek abode in a songful atmosphere? If the latter is the case I could probably qualify for his accommodation in the apartment where I reside, for while the lease designates it as "a strictly private dwelling apartment," and covenants in effect that occupancy shall be noiseless, my neighboring tenant runs a veritable music mill to an extent, it may be said, sufficient to impair the usefulness (to me) of my talking machine!

Briefly, if "W. J. L." will take it from me, no further "singer buildings" are required; they grow everywhere, just naturally. If it is any inducement to "W. J. L." I will add that once upon a time the famous diva, Cecilia Loftus, graced with her presence our unpretentious structure. What?

J. W. E.

New York, Nov. 27, 1911.

Emergency Brake on Motor Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Re the accident on the West Shore ferryboat Oswego last Sunday, the simple precaution of applying the emergency brake every time an automobile is stopped and the occupants leave it would make such accidents impossible. All first-class chauffeurs know this and apply the emergency brake whenever they have reason to leave their car, either to crank it, light the headlights, or for any other reason.

I am well aware that we are overwhelmed with legislation, but I think that a law should be enacted that would make it criminal negligence for any one to leave his car standing without the emergency brake applied.

GEORGE E. READ.

New York, Nov. 28, 1911.

"Discoverer" of Anaesthesia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Carnegie, in his published historical statements, should take care to be accurate, and in stating that Professor Morton was the discoverer of anaesthesia he errs grievously. Morton was a clerk for Dr. Horace Wells, who was the discoverer, and a monument to Dr. Wells on account of the discovery is standing in the public park at Hartford, Conn.

A. W.

New York, Nov. 29, 1911.

MRS. KRAMER WOULD SIMPLIFY SCHOOLS

New Education Board Member Thinks the Children's Work Is Too Comprehensive.

PUTS "THREE R'S" FIRST

In Favor of Teaching Girls to be Homemakers and Other Things That Are Useful.

During the forty years that the Normal College has been in existence only two graduates from it have been members of the Board of Education. The second is Mrs. S. J. Kramer, who was appointed by Mayor Gaynor on Wednesday. Mrs. Kramer is President of the Associate Alumnae of the college and Chairman of its Executive Committee. She is prominent in the civic and social life of the city and is familiar with conditions and methods of the public school system, having served for ten years as a member of the local school board of her district.

Mrs. Kramer told a TIMES reporter yesterday that she agrees with Dr. Thomas Hunter, former President of the Normal College, that the "three R's" are the most important things to teach in the elementary schools. The children should be well taught in the three branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, she said, and nothing should be permitted to interfere with these studies. To give them a little teaching in a lot of branches retards their progress in the higher schools.

"What I mean," said Mrs. Kramer, "is that a child taught a little about many things imagines he is going over the same ground again when he gets into a high school. So the child becomes careless and slipshod. He sees no use of repeating studies which he thinks he is already familiar with, when as a matter of fact he has only the most superficial knowledge of them.

"When I talked with Mayor Gaynor I told him that a child's brain could only hold just so much, and that when the child was taught to the limit of his understanding it was useless to go further. Art and embroidery may be very good things, but I question the usefulness of these studies in every case.

"I am greatly in favor of manual training, and I shall do all I can to promote this branch of study. All of the children cannot earn their living by working with their brains; some must depend upon their hands. And many of our girls, of course, will become wives and mothers, and these should be taught the making of homes. Indeed, this is one of the most important things of all.

"I am very glad that women have been recognized in the matter of public education. For many years there were no women at all on the Board of Education, and the first obstacle we had to surmount was to remove the barriers that had kept them out of this path of usefulness.

"Women have proved their ability to make their way in the world. The Alumnae Society of the Normal College has a membership of 1,600, and among them are lawyers, doctors, dramatists, and writers. The Executive Committee is made up of representatives from each class, and it numbers 100. Frequent contact with these cultured and businesslike women is a great help to all of us.

"I believe that the women members of the board will prove their fitness for the work and that their number will be increased. The dealing with children, their training, the handling of them are all essentially a woman's work, and women are going to do it. Once I heard a rabbi talk about the Jewish immigrants that come to this country, and how they loved it because they could become citizens and their children would be born to citizenship and to all of the rights and privileges of the people of other nations.

"Then he told of the advantage the public schools were to the people of his race. He deplored the fact that in our schools the children are taught that all are free and equal, that one is just as good as another, and that all are on the same footing.

"It is difficult for children to grasp this in its true sense and meaning, and this rabbi said that this teaching went far toward destroying the respect of the children for their parents, which the Jewish people so carefully teach and which has always been one of the conspicuous characteristics of that people.

"Now, I have something of the same opinion, especially when I go in our public parks and see how many of them have been injured by the vandalism of children. This happens because the children are not taught respect for the rights and property of others. This is as much the duty of our public school teachers as anything else.

"It is right that patriotism should be taught, and loyalty and respect to older persons, and good conduct and gentleness. These are more important, I think, when a child is young and his mind receptive than a smattering of many things that simply interfere with his future and more advanced studies."

Unconventional Woman Geniuses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not the discussion as to Mme. Curie's character a little out of place? She is a genius, has rendered great service to humanity through scientific discoveries, and may be expected to render more. Why complain of her character? Complaint or discussion will not change it, and will surely not improve her faculty for work.

And what woman of genius has been conventional, "moral," in the usual sense of the term? Sappho, Mme. de Staël, George Sand, and George Eliot, the list is not long, but in every case we find the same truth, that genius in woman is incompatible with conventional morality.

It is hardly wise to despise Mme. Curie for what she has done. In doing so we are merely rebuking her for what she is—the greatest of living scientists, and perhaps, for the worth of radium to man may exceed our wildest dreams, the greatest scientific benefactor to humanity.

READER.

New York, Nov. 29, 1911.

Cleaning Streets of Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mayor Gaynor is sincere in his professions of having New York the best served city possible, it would be well to suggest to him that the opinion of Mr. John Bigelow should carry weight, and Mr. Bigelow states that the Paris system of cleaning streets between 5 and 7 A. M. could be introduced to New York with advantage.

E. T. W.

New York, Nov. 29, 1911.

IN THE ORCHESTRA.

Why heed the neighb'ring bray
Of cornet or trombone?
No matter what you play,
Your bit of score's your own.

For every player yields
Some movement at the glance
Of Time, who wisely wields
The baton some call chance.

Each, he commands afresh—
The stars, the tides, the flowers,
The womb of earth and flesh,
The music of the hours.

And vast as is Time's dream,
His humblest instrument
In some so-little theme
A humble place is lent.

Triangle? Is that all?
No matter! Watch old Time,
And at his baton's fall—
In with your little chime!

And, lost although it seems
'Mid harmonies that float,
No doubt the maestro schemes
Perfection from that note!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

HOLIDAY OF OPERA OPENS WITH PARSIFAL

Wagner's Drama, with Mme. Fremstad as Kundry, Superbly Performed—A Scenic Mishap.

"IL TROVATORE" IN EVENING

Mme. Orridge, New English Contralto, Appears as Azucena—Mme. Gadski Cordially Applauded as Leonora.

Amfortas ..... Pasquale Amato
Titurel ..... William Hinshaw
Gurnemanz ..... Herbert Witherspoon
Parsifal ..... Carl Burrian
Klingsor ..... Otto Goritz
Kundry ..... Olive Fremstad
A Voice ..... Florence Wickham
First Knight of the Grail ..... Julius Bayer
Second Knight of the Grail ..... William Hinshaw
First Esquire ..... Lenora Sparkes
Second Esquire ..... Henrietta Wakefield
Third Esquire ..... Albert Reiss
Fourth Esquire ..... Lambert Murphy
Conductor ..... Alfred Hertz

New York's unique privilege of hearing "Parsifal" upon a few special occasions in the course of the musical season is evidently appreciated by the musical public of the city. There was a large audience present yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House at the first performance of the "consecrational stage festival play," which, as often in previous years, was given on the Thanksgiving holiday. The occasion is marked as one differing significantly from the usual operatic performance; it is felt as such by the audience which listens in a mood different from that of the usual operatic audience. Mr. Hertz deserves much praise for his success in keeping the representations from falling, as they so easily might fall, into a rut of perfunctoriness and indifference on the part of the singers and players. Thus the New York performances of "Parsifal" remain, as they should be, one of the signal distinctions of the musical life of the city.

There was nothing that had any element of novelty in yesterday's performance. Mme. Fremstad's marvelous representation of Kundry continues to be its greatest single merit; and the co-operation of Messrs Burrian as Parsifal, Amato as Amfortas, Witherspoon as Gurnemanz, and Goritz as Klingsor is worthy of it. Mr. Hertz's part in the performance, especially the playing of the orchestra, brought results of rare beauty and finish. There were some defects that marred the work of singers and players. Mr. Amato, who had sung the previous evening the part of Barnaba in "La Gioconda" with evident difficulty, was still in serious trouble with his voice, which had little of its own proper resonance and carrying power; and this injured the effect of his impassioned monologues in the first and last acts.

The complicated scenery of the drama, which from time to time falls under the spell of some power of evil, fell yesterday at a new point. In the transformation at the end of the first scene of the second act, when Klingsor's castle disappears and his magic garden should flash into view, there was trouble. The platform upon which Klingsor stands would not sink; and to conceal the excrescence which it made in the garden scene the lights were kept down until it was finally got out of the way, which took some minutes. The flower maidens had to sing in the dark until this was effected, when the rest of the act was carried to its end without further untoward incident.

It was unfortunate, but it did not, and could not, obliterate the otherwise superb excellence of the performance where fate had not touched it.

In the evening "Il Trovatore" was sung for the first time this season with the following cast:

Leonora ..... Johanna Gadski
Azucena ..... Theodora Orridge
Inez ..... Emma Borniggia
Manrico ..... Riccardo Martin
Il Conte di Luna ..... Dinh Gilly
Ferrando ..... Giulio Rossi
Ruiz ..... Piero Audisio
Un Zingaro ..... Edoardo Missiano

The novel feature of the cast was the Azucena of Mme. Theodora Orridge, the new English contralto of the company. Mme. Orridge's performance was somewhat uneven, and it can hardly be said that she made so favorable an impression as at her début the previous evening in the rôle of the blind mother in "La Gioconda." Still her performance had its merits.

The singers that undertook the other important parts have all sung them here more or less frequently, and did not depart conspicuously from their customary interpretations. Mme. Gadski, who sang Leonora, was in good voice, and so was Mr. Martin, who sang Manrico, and their efforts won cordial applause from the audience. Mr. Gilly was not in such good vocal form, and some of his singing of di Luna's music, especially where fine schooling is demanded, left a good deal to be desired.

Mr. Sturani had his forces well in hand, and there was abundant spirit in the work of chorus and orchestra. The audience was large and enthusiastic.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT

Harold Bauer Wins a Great Triumph in Brahm's D Minor Concerto.

The Philharmonic Society's programme last evening at the fourth concert of its regular series contained only three numbers, but the third was Schubert's C major symphony, a fact sufficient to account for the numerical brevity. Smetana's symphonic poem "Vysebrad," the first in his patriotic series of six, was the first piece. It is rather singular that it had never been played at the society's concerts before. It is "programme music" of the more imaginative sort, in which the composer does not follow a literary schedule in a manner to subordinate his musical inspiration. Smetana had a spontaneous gift of invention, and this composition, like the others of the set that are familiar in New York, is picturesque music, not without truly imaginative touches, and, above all, fluent and euphonious. It is very agreeable to hear, and makes few exactions upon the listener in the hearing.

In this, as in Schubert's symphony, Mr. Stransky presented a performance of many excellent qualities, spirited, vigorous, and finished. In the symphony he set forth its poetry, its freshness and exuberant vitality, upon which the touch of time has made so little impression. It was vitalized by a strong rhythmic sense, and there were balance and proportion in the adjustment of the orchestral tone. It was a straightforward and unaffected reading, based on an intelligent understanding of Schubert's spirit that shines so characteristically through this music. Only in one matter did he raise doubts in the listening mind—in the scherzo, after the climax before the trio had been reached, the retardation of tempo seemed excessive and beyond what the composer indicated or the sense of the music demanded.

Harold Bauer was the soloist, who played Brahms's first pianoforte concerto in D minor—a work that is most rarely heard and that pianists have studiously avoided. It is anything but music for display, or for the exploitation of a solo performer; nor is it music that makes an easy appeal to the public. It is of Brahms's earlier years and has something of the austerity and reserve that belongs to much else of this period of his production; it rises also to some of his loftiest heights and gives utterance to some of his most personal and characteristic ideas in his most personal and characteristic modes of expression. It is music of great beauty, of grave majesty, of the most intimate poetical spirit in the adagio and the rondo. But its beauties are not to be fathomed except by one who approaches it with love and entire sympathy.

So Mr. Bauer approached it, and in this work, apparently so inaccessible to the general, he achieved a remarkable triumph. He played it with the most admirable devotion, with a complete divination of all that Brahms put into it. His performance laid bare the beauty of the music so that his hearers entered with him into the fullest realization of it. In accomplishing this, as difficult a task as confronts the interpretative artist in all the range of modern music, he roused them to enthusiastic expression of delight, delight such as comes from the possession of a new artistic enjoyment. Mr. Bauer was rapturously applauded, and again and again recalled to the platform.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hamilton, who had expected to make her début this Winter, will sail to-morrow on the Adriatic for a Winter abroad, making her formal début next year.

Mrs. W. Irving Babcock of 229 West Ninety-seventh Street will give a card party for her cousin, Miss Grace Aubrey, on Dec. 9.

Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum will introduce her daughter, Miss Justine Ingersoll, at a large tea this afternoon at Sherry's.

Mrs. Henry Winthrop Hardon will entertain to-day with a luncheon for her débutante daughter, Miss Anne Hardon, who is a Bryn Mawr girl and a cousin of the Misses Rosamond and Frances Burr.

Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, who is being entertained in Washington by Mrs. Archibald Gracie and Mrs. Amzi L. Barber, will return to town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald M. Livingston (Miss Eleanor Rodewald) have taken an apartment at 135 East Seventy-first Street for the season. They were abroad last Winter.

The first of the series of three dances will be given to-night at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr., are giving a theatre party to-night for Miss Mary Haskell, and will take their guests afterward to Sherry's for supper.

The New Assembly dances will be inaugurated to-night at Delmonico's.

Col. Carlos H. Prestinary, chief of the military staff of the President of Porto Rico, and Mrs. Prestinary, who were here on their bridal trip, sailed yesterday for Costa Rica. They were entertained here by Consul General Gonzales and by relatives of the bride.

Mrs. Charles F. Ostrander and Miss Mary Ostrander, assisted by others, are to have charge of the tea room at the entertainment to be given on Jan. 20 in aid of the Chrystie Street House Building Fund. Mrs. Samuel Van Dusen, Mrs. James R. McKee, and Mrs. Stanley W. Dexter compose the committee in charge of the entertainment.

Among the débutantes to be presented to society to-day are Misses Diantha Fitch, Rosamond Sherman, Mary L. Woodin, Mildred Holmes, and Elizabeth Stillman Kendall.

Mme. Gadski, Arthur Friedheim, and Victor Herbert and his orchestra will appear in a Liszt programme at the first of Mr. Bagby's musical mornings, which will take place on Monday morning, Dec. 4, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

MISS RICKERT INTRODUCED.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rickert Give Dance at the Plaza for Their Daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Rickert, of 175 West Seventy-second Street, gave a dance last night at the Plaza to introduce their daughter, Miss Helen Rickert. The guests were asked for 9:30, and there was general dancing until midnight when a buffet supper was served, after which the dancing continued.

Mrs. Rickert, in sapphire blue and bugles, and Miss Rickert, in white chiffon and crystals, received in the grand ballroom, which was decorated with palms and smilax.

There was a dinner preceding the dance for the receiving party, which consisted of the Misses Helen Ellbeck, Katherine Moore, Josephine Green, Eloise Talcott, Katharine Rising, Mildred Holmes, Diantha Fitch, Vera Van Beuren, and Cornelia McLoughlin.

Among those invited, about two hundred in all, were Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Fitzhugh Touchard, Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Steinbrugge, Mr. and Mrs. E. Clifton Devereux, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris R. Vöick. Also the Misses Ella Floyd-Jones-Carpender, Helen Hoffstot, Mary Kane, Beatrice Raymond, Agnes Sheehy, Marjorie Cleveland, Claire Brett, Gertrude Pardee, Mollie Bangs, Julia Gilbert, Harriette McAlpin, Marjorie Dodd, Ada Bryce-Gray, Eugenie Bissel, Helen Rich, Margery Shannon, Sibyl Young, Marion Fitch, and Elizabeth Sabin.

Also Bache and Thomas Brown, Charles Hunt, Donald Carr, Daniel Lawton, Gerald Onativia, Gustave di Rosa, W. J. Curtis, Jr., J. Roderic Buchanan, John Hoffstot, Frederic Leggerman, Linden Bates, Frederic Humphreys, Harold and Irving Pardee, Hubert McDonald, Henry Young, Frank Raymond, Capt. Bell, Frank Watrous, Rush Estee, Charles Reed, Jr., Whitright Watson, Donald Bayne, Edward Hartwig, Edwin T. Holmes, Jr., and Howard Bonbright.

Miss Henrietta Shea Weds L. M. Oates

Miss Henrietta Mary Shea, daughter of Mrs. Henry P. Shea of Cherry Rock, Great Neck, L. I., yesterday afternoon became the bride of Leo Matthew Oates of Brooklyn. The ceremony took place at St. Aloysius Church and was performed by the pastor, the Rev. J. J. Malloy, in the presence of more than 200 guests.

The bride's grandfather, William Shea, one of the oldest residents of Great Neck, gave her in marriage. She wore a dress of white satin, carried a bouquet of bridal roses, and was attended by her sister Marguerite as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Katherine Shea, a sister of the bride, and Miss Mary Chester.

The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Francis Oates, as best man, and the ushers were Frank X. Chester of Manhasset, Robert O'Brien of Brooklyn, William Shea, and John J. Morris of Great Neck.

A reception at Cherry Rock followed the ceremony.

Miss Carlisle to Wed W. B. Howe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Mrs. Calderon Carlisle announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Carlisle, to Walter Bruce Howe of New York and Washington. Mr. Howe is the younger son of the late Walter Howe of New York.

POWELL—BURCKETT.

A holiday wedding took place at Bayside, L. I., yesterday at the home of Andrew T. Knox, when his niece, Miss Ruth Burckett, became the bride of Cuthbert S. Powell of New York. The parlors of the house were richly decorated, the bridal pair standing under a floral bower.

The Rev. William J. Dunne, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white crêpe meteor and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss Marion Pearce of Bellows Falls, Vt., and Miss Helen Richards of New York.

Mr. Knox was best man. A reception followed at the Bellstone.

LAZARNICK—ALEXANDER.

The wedding of Miss Rose Alexander and Nathan Lazarnick took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride, in the Forrest Chambers, 113th Street and Broadway. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the couple attended the ceremony. After a bridal luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Lazarnick left for a short trip to the South. The bridegroom is well known in automobile circles.

Miss Johnston to Wed G. F. Kelley.

Mr. and Mrs. William McCarroll have announced the engagement of Miss Frances A. Johnston to George Fuller Kelley, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Kelley of Providence, R. I. Miss Johnston is the daughter of Mrs. McCarroll and the late William J. Johnston of Manhattan and a step-daughter of Mr. McCarroll of the Public Service Commission.

The engagement was made known at a tea given to the young friends of Miss Johnston and Mr. Kelley by Mr. and Mrs. McCarroll yesterday at their residence, 758 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

Jolly Bachelor Dances Begin To-night.

The first of a series of four dances known as the Jolly Bachelor dances, will be given to-night at the Hotel Majestic. The patronesses are Mrs. R. Esterbrook, Mrs. G. Dannreuther, Mrs. A. Gilmore, Mrs. H. W. Hardinge, Mrs. T. W. Osborne, and Mrs. C. N. Talbot. The Floor Committee consists of the Misses M. H. Esterbrook, C. G. Talbot, M. N. Talbot, A. B. Hardinge, and Dorothy Seaver. The jolly bachelors are R. O. Coulter, H. G. Tully, E. W. Osborne, W. F. Arthur, and E. D. Coulter.

Bazaar in Aid of Little Mothers.

Mrs. Dix, wife of the Governor, has sent an embroidered handkerchief and a letter to the Little Mothers' Aid Association to be sold at the bazaar which takes place to-morrow afternoon and evening in the Waldorf. There will be ten butterfly dances by children, and another attraction is an old-fashioned presentation of Mrs. Jarley's wax works. These, with a baby camel and Arabs, in costume, will be among the principal drawing cards of the bazaar.

OFFICIALS CONDEMN ALDERMANIC CUT

Prendergast, Mitchel, McAneny, and Others Ask Mayor to Save the Budget Allowance.

ECONOMY FOR THE CITY

Money Needed by Board of Estimate for Efficiency Studies and to Fix a Standard of Prices.

Controller Prendergast, President John Purroy Mitchel, and Borough Presidents McAneny, Miller, Steers, and Cromwell, representing a majority of the Board of Estimate, have written a letter to Mayor Gaynor requesting him to veto the action of the Aldermen in striking from the 1912 budget the appropriation of $220,000 to allow the Board of Estimate to prepare the budget for 1913 on a more scientific basis. The committee explains that with this appropriation it was proposed to conduct "efficiency studies, including the standardization of salaries and wages and a further inquiry into the educational needs and methods of the city and to continue the well-established programme of budgetary publicity."

The committee contends that in attempting to strike out the appropriation for efficiency studies the Aldermen exceeded their powers with respect to the budget as vested in them by Section 226 of the Charter. The Mayor is asked to veto the action of the Aldermen for these reasons:

"The appropriation is necessary because the studies which it will make possible are indispensable to scientific budget-making; because the appropriation makes it possible for the board to establish a part of its own organization a budget-making division; because it will postpone the city's taking steps which are essential to its financial welfare and business reputation; because in no other way may the board establish standard costs for various classes of public work and without standard costs it cannot make just and proper budgetary allowances; because the money is needed, among other things, to enable the board to standardize salaries; because if the appropriation is not allowed a stop will be put to the school inquiry admittedly needed and promising far-reaching results, and because it will mean the cessation of the budget publicity programme, notably successful in the last two years."

Among other things, the committee says:

"As now constituted, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has no staff to assist it in its most important financial act—the preparation of the annual budget. For information upon which to base its appropriations the board relies upon agents of the Controller. It is admitted that the board should have in its own hands the means of obtaining information upon which to base its budget conclusions. There is no statutory compulsion upon the Controller to make the analysis of the budget, which during recent years he has undertaken in behalf of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The staff which the Controller employs for this purpose is needed at other times of the year for routine work in the Department of Finance. It is not therefore available for the purposes which are contemplated in the appropriation.

"To deny the board's right to establish a budget-making staff is to deny its right to deal with the budget intelligently as a board. In appropriating upward of $100,000,000 annually for departmental purposes, the Board of Estimate wittingly or otherwise must pass upon thousands of questions of policy affecting the growth and welfare of the city.

"To obtain uniformity in expense accounting, uniformity in storekeeping, uniformity in methods of purchase and inspection of deliveries, uniformity of equipment where like equipment is required, would in itself produce economies many times in excess of the amount requested by the Board of Estimate. Practically as many different prices are paid for the same supply as there are departments purchasing supplies.

"It is imperative that the loose ends of constructive work already initiated should be brought together. To bring them together a staff is required, and for this purpose, among others, the appropriation of $220,000 is desired.

"For every class of work performed there is a right cost and a wrong cost. What this right cost is no attempt has been made to find out. The Board of Estimate does not know, department heads do not know. Wasteful methods, inefficient employes, poor equipment, wrong equipment, bad organization, all produce high cost. They are all factors which may be eliminated by administrative adjustment.

"The Board of Aldermen, in striking out the appropriation for budgetary publicity, has practically declared that the programme so sucessfully worked out during the past two years should be abandoned. It is not believed that this course will meet with the approval of intelligent and public-spirited taxpayers and citizens."

The committee did not touch upon the other items, amounting to over $8,000,000, which the Aldermen also cut out.

The Mayor is expected to reply to the letter by Monday.

WASHINGTON DINNER PARTIES.

Col. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie Introduce Their Daughter to Society.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30. — Family Thanksgiving dinner parties were the rule this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean entertained a large breakfast company at noon, complimentary to the newly arrived Ambassador from Russia and Mme. Bakhmatieff, the latter a sister of the hostess.

Col. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie entertained at a largely attended tea this afternoon at their home on Sixteenth Street, to introduce their daughter, Miss Edith Temple Gracie. The latter, who is an attractive blonde, was the recipient of many bouquets, which were placed about the drawing room. The honors of the tea-room were dispensed by Mrs. Lorimer Graham, who, as Miss Elsa Portner, made her début less than a year ago, and Miss Margaret Gale.

A group of assistants, chiefly contemporaries of the débutante, included Miss Mary Howry, Miss Dorothy Taylor, Miss Louise Walsh, Miss Estelle Crane, Miss Dorothy Brooks, Miss Eleanor Fillebrown, Miss Carrie Lee Chamberlain, Miss Lemira Gillett-Hill, Miss Elizabeth McCartney, Miss Elizbeth Crenshaw, Miss Elizabeth Noyes, Miss Marguerite Caperton, Miss Anna Portner, Miss Mildred Beason, and Miss Adaline Culp.

Gen. and Mrs. George L. Gillespie followed their hospitable custom by entertaining a dinner company of army friends this evening.

Society was very fully represented this afternoon at a sale and tea at the Children's Hospital, where the presiding ladies were Mrs. Charles C. Glover, Mrs. Charles H. Davis, Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. Edward McCauley, Mrs. Wolcott Tuckerman, Miss Carlisle, and Mrs. Mandeville Carlisle, all members of the Board of Managers.

"Betsy" for Herald Square Theatre.

Grace La Rue in a new musical comedy called "Betsy," will succeed "The Wife Hunters" at the Herald Square Theatre, opening on next Wednesday evening, Dec. 6. The book of "Betsy" is by H. Kellett Chambers, the lyrics by Will B. Johnstone, and the music by Alexander Johnstone. In the cast will be Cecil Ryan, John Willard, Worthing Romaine, George W. Callanan, Alfred Deery, Donald Buchanan, Mulielte Lange, Labine Shannon, Lucie Carter, and Myrtle Jersey.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Kitty Gordon gave a Thanksgiving theatre party for twelve of the older guests of the Actor's Fund Home, at the matinee performance of "The Enchantress," yesterday. Immediately after the close of the play the guests hurried back to Staten Island to be present at their own Thanksgiving dinner at the Home.

To-night the Irish Players at Maxine Elliott's Theatre will change their programme, presenting "The Building Fund," "Kathleen ni Houlihan," and "The Workhouse Ward." "The Playboy of the Western World" will be put back into the repertoire again next week, beginning Thursday night.

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ROOSEVELT TALKS TO BOYS.

He Tells St. Mark's Scholars About His African Hunting Expedition.

SOUTHBORO, Mass., Nov. 30.—Only one person outside the pupils and faculty of the school heard former President Theodore Roosevelt speak at St. Mark's School to-night. He was E. I. Irving Morse of Marlboro, who was a member of Mr. Roosevelt's class at Harvard and who had not met the ex-President for many years.

Mr. Roosevelt gave the 160 boys of the school a talk on good citizenship and wound up with an illustrated lecture on his African hunting expedition.

After spending the day in Groton as the guest of President Endicott Peabody of the Groton School Mr. Roosevelt motored to Southboro late this afternoon. He was accompanied by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the Labrador missionary; Quentin Roosevelt, the former President's youngest son, and Philip Roosevelt, a nephew.

To-morrow Mr. Roosevelt will motor to Worcester and from there take the train for New York.

PLAYGROUND FESTIVAL.

Banner Presented to Chelsea Park Girls for Victory in Athletics.

A Thanksgiving festival and the presentation of a banner to the girls of the Chelsea Park Playground, the winners of the inter-park playground athletic championship, took place in Chelsea Park, at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon.

Park Commissioner Stover addressed the children. William J. Lee, the Supervisor of Recreation, was in charge of the special exercises and play, assisted by Miss Gertrude Hutchinson, Miss Clarice Auerbach, Miss Mary E. McKenna, Miss Alice Kurlander, and Miss Irene Jones. The programme consisted of dances and a march.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Arrivals on the St. Louis and Koenig Albert.

Transatlantic steamships arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ST. LOUIS (Southampton)—Miss Dorothy M. Cadogan, Miss Page Converse, S. F. Cosgrove, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lindsay Crawford, George H. Decol, Miss Ruth Draper, Mrs. A. Wavasorn Elder, Miss Alice Foster, Henry C. Gauthier, Miss Alice S. Harris, Mrs. C. B. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hill, Col. J. R. Kean, Miss Evelyn Lobb, Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Miss Marshall, W. H. Oakley, H. Parsons, Mrs. F. Patton, Miss K. B. Powell, Dr. Elise Taube, Harold Watson, W. K. Wardner, Miss M. M. Warren, F. C. Wells-Dernany, L. J. Wilmott, and H. Woods.

KOENIG ALBERT (Bremen)—C. F. Allan, George Bayha, N. P. Bigelow, Mrs. C. Brown, Miss Julie Correll, James Cory, Miss Anna M. Frey, F. C. Raymond, H. F. Tennant, Dr. David Wagner, S. S. Salomon, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Penett, Lieut Hermann Menke, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Du Pree.

THANKSGIVING AT NEWPORT.

Many Members of Colony Give Parties—Mrs. Bruguiere's Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 30.—The largest Thanksgiving dinner company of the day was that given this evennig by Mrs. Emile Bruguiere and her son, Louis S. Bruguiere, at Castlewood, their guests including Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Vincent Astor, Miss Romola Dahlgren, Miss Charlotte Pell, Miss Rodgers, Miss Katherine Neill, Miss Margaret Andrews, Francis Burke Roche, Maurice Burke Roche, Curtiss Moffatt, Philip Potter, Miss Watts, Miss Emma Stone, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Henry Clews, Jr., Henry Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jones Colford, Hebert C. Pell, Jr., Le Roy King, and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

Among the members of the Summer colonies having Thanksgivnig parties were Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews, Mrs. Edward M. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Garrettson, Mrs. Amos Tuck French, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Daniel B. Fearing, Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Miss Martha Codman, the Misses Mason, Miss Annie Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Everett, Capt. and Mrs. William B. Fletcher, Capt. and Mrs. William S. Sims, Capt. and Mrs. William Rodgers, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Gleaves, Commander and Mrs. John H. Dayton, Commander and Mrs. George W. Williams.

Major and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, Major and Mrs. J. C. Malloy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dunn, Mrs. Louis T. Lorillard, Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Willard, Miss E. B. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sterner, Mrs. John A. Austin Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Pumpely, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton H. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. Clarence Pell, Theodore W. Phinney and the Misses Phinney, Mr. and Mrs. William Sargent Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howe, Miss Rosa A. Grosvenor, Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. Walter G. Holcombe, Mr. and Mrs. James Andrews Swan, Gen. and Mrs. William Ennis, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, and Miss Mary Appleton.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who sailed for England Wednesday, is expected back by Christmas.

Vincent Astor of Harvard spent Thanksgiving in Newport, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow are having the Cleveland cottage enlarged, and will remain there this Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lyman are in New York for a few days, and will return to Newport, to remain until the end of the month, then going to Miami, Fla., for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry entertained a house party over Thanksgiving at Bleak House.

Mrs. William Storrs Wells, who has been looking over her villa, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Charles M. Thomas and Miss Ruth Thomas have gone to New York. They will sail for Europe Saturday with Mrs. Frederick P. Sands and Miss Elizabeth Sands, to remain abroad for a year.

Samuel Tichner Society's Reception.

The twenty-ninth annual vaudeville and reception of the Samuel Tichner Society was held last night at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. The committee consisted of Martin Pick, Chairman; Benjamin Hellerstein, Treasurer; Martin Baer, Secretary; Samuel Tichner, Morris Tomberg, Benjamin Lebenheim, Jacob Schneck, Maurice Blog, Jacob Levy, Henry J. Bernstein, George J. Zeigler, Samuel Marx, Max Gleuberg, Dr. Henry Krauskopf, and I. G. Fischer.

Among the box holders were Judge David L. Weil, Assemblyman Edward Rosenstein and Mrs. Rosenstein, Alderman Samuel Marx and Mrs. Marx, Assemblyman Max Schlivek, Alderman-elect Samuel Marks, J. Sidney Bernstein and Mrs. Bernstein, Lewis A. Abrams and Mrs. Abrams, Deputy Tax Commissioner Henry J. Bernstein, Max Marx, Leo Marx, Jules Weil, Charles Jacobs, Benjamin Hellerstein, Daniel Greenwald, Jacob Gensler, Philip Freund, Herman Gardner, Rudolph Glaser, Charles Barend, I. Pisch, Benjamin Lebenheim, Adolph Goodman, Martin Baer, Joseph Kohnfelder, Sheriff-elect Julius Harburger and Mrs. Harburger, and ex-Secretary of State Samuel S. Koenig.

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ENTERTAIN PRISONERS.

Actors Give Vaudeville Show on Blackwell's Island for 1,126 Inmates.

Prisoners on Blackwell's Island had their Thanksgiving entertainment yesterday morning through the courtesy of Percy G. Williams, the vaudeville manager, and a score or more of his best acts. Mr. Williams, the actors, and the orchestras from the Colonial and Alhambra Theatres went over to the island on the city boat at 9 o'clock, and were met by Commissioner of Corrections Whitney, Warden Hayes, Chaplain Bowen, and Dr. Walter H. Connolly of the Metropolitan Hospital on the island.

The prisoners, 1,126 in number, of whom 75 are women, were taken to the two chapels in the main building and the performances began. There were two shows given, each act appearing at both places. Mr. Williams acted as announcer, and made a little speech before the beginning of the bills.

Among the actors who had part in the programme were Lillian Russell, Andrew Mack, Lillian Shaw, Joe Howard, and Mabel McCane, Walter C. Kelly, Laddie Cliff, Belle Blanche, Al Jolson, Harry Fox, and the Millership sisters, Jack Norworth, Leon Rogee, Lyons and Yosco, the Bison City Four, Wynn and Russon, Ashley and Lee, the Victoria Four, the Courtney sisters, Willie Weston, Will Rogers, Weston, Fields and Carroll, and the Bondini brothers. Cigars were given to all the male prisoners and boxes of candy to the women.

Big Holiday Crowds at Theatres.

Thanksgiving Day brought large crowds to all of the theatres yesterday afternoon and evening. Capacity audiences were reported at all of the Broadway playhouses, and in some of them records for holiday attendance were broken. Even the small motion picture theatres were filled as long as their doors were open, and at many of them the bills were shortened and as many performances given as could be squeezed into the day.

MORSE AT DINNER WITH WIFE.

She Declares She Could Make Him Well If She Could Take Him Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 30.—Soup, very thin, and a few crackers was all the Thanksgiving dinner that Charles W. Morse had to-day in the bare sick room where he lies under the eyes of soldier guards in the Army Hospital at Fort McPherson. Mrs. Morse had dinner with her husband. There was no one at their meal except the nurses, coming and going, orderlies and guards.

Miss Jennie Morse, sister of the former banker; Miss Anna Morse, his daughter, and Ben and Harry, two of his sons, were guests at a Thanksgiving dinner at the home of F. L. Seely, owner of The Atlanta Georgian. The Morse children are being made much of here, as sympathy with their father is general. Morse was not so well to-day, as he had a bad night, due to the excitement of meeting his wife yesterday. Mrs. Morse was shocked at the change in her husband, but believes he will be soon released.

"It is better for him to be out here," she said as she sat in the office of the surgeon. "It is much better than the prison, but I wish I could take him home, where I could nurse him continually. I know that he would get well then. I hope he will be released soon, as I want to take him back with me when I go. Until he is better I shall remain here in Atlanta."

GRACE GATTS SUES FERRIS.

Actor's Former Wife Wants $51,200 Judgment Which Court Awarded.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 30.—Grace Hayward Gatts, at one time the wife of Dick Ferris, actor and promoter, filed suit against him yesterday to collect the judgment of a Minnesota court for $51,200.47, which amount Ferris was found to have collected and received for her. The Minnesota Court had adjudged Miss Gatts the sole author of her play "Graustark, or Love Behind a Throne," and Ferris was restrained from entering into any further contracts to produce the play, the judgment and decree operating as an assignment.

Miss Gatts now seeks to recover the judgment of the court and also to be vested in the authorship of the play, including the copyright and all other rights, and restraining Ferris from producing it or participating in any of the profits.

Sir William Grantham.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Sir William Grantham, Judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, died to-day of pneumonia. He was born in 1835, and after studying at King's College School, entered the legal profession. In 1874 Sir William was returned to Parliament as Conservative member for the County of East Surrey, which he represented until 1885. In the same year he was elected member for East Croydon. He was obliged to retire from political life in January, 1886, on his appointment as Judge. He was then created a Knight.

Joseph O'Connor Graley.

Joseph O'Connor Graley, a keeper in the Tombs for over thirty years, died in his home at 170 West Ninety-sixth Street yesterday after being ill for two days. Mr. Graley was 73 years old and a member of the G. A. R. During his Tombs service he was always stationed at the "Bridge of Sighs," and he was greatly liked by the prisoners for his kindness in assisting them whenever he could.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-Assemblyman JAMES LANNING, a prominent contractor and Democratic leader, died in Trenton, N. J., last night from blood poisoning.

SIDNEY B. MILLS, 68 years old, for many years with Rogers, Peet & Company, died suddenly on Wednesday of heart disease at his home, 10 West 130th Street.

WILLIAM MITCHELL NORRIS, 54 years old, a widely known consulting chemist, died at his home in Princeton, N. J., Wednesday night after a brief illness from pneumonia. For thirty years he was an authority on leather manufacturing and was the author of several scientific articles on the treatment and curing of hides.

CHARLES SCHUYLER DAY, one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Wednesday at his home, 267 Central Park West, from paralysis. He was 75 years old, and had been a member of the Exchange since 1869. Mr. Day retired from business six months ago, and leaves a wife and son.

JOHN J. CAMPBELL, a prominent resident of Cedarhurst, L. I., died at his home there on Wednesday at the age of 77. He was born in this city and was a partner in the wall paper manufacturing firm of Whiting, Young & Warr for many years. He retired several years ago. Mr. Campbell was one of the first Trustees of the village of Cedarhurst, and leaves a wife and son.

HARRY L. TITUS, associated with the wholesale drug firm of Merck & Co., died on Tuesday of heart disease at his home, 780 Westminster Road, Brooklyn. He was 41 years old.

WILLIAM EDWARD WEBSTER, an insurance agent, died at his home in Brookline, Mass., on Wednesday at the age of 78. He was appointed Appraiser of the Port of Boston in 1861 by President Lincoln, and served in that capacity until 1872.

DAVID HAMILTON, an old railroad porter, well known to Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passengers, died at his home in Baltimore on Wednesday night. He was 70 years old and had been porter on trains for all the Presidents from Garfield to Roosevelt.

WESTROPP SAUNDERS, stage manager for Blanche Bates in "Nobody's Widow," died Wednesday night in Philadelphia, of pneumonia. He was ill only a few days. Mr. Saunders has been associated with several of the Belasco productions, and in "Nobody's Widow" he had the role of Peter, the colored servant, as well as position of stage manager.

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The Sale will be conducted by MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE

Sisters, Opera Singers, Arrive.

Two more opera singers arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Koenig Albert from Bremen, Mlle. Bertha Morena and her sister, Feleda Morena, soprano and contralto from the Royal Opera Company in Munich. They are going first to the French Opera Company in New Orleans, and return to the Metropolitan Opera Company in January, where they will remain until the end of the season.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BARBERICH—LINDSAY.—On Nov. 27, 1911, at Astoria, L. I., Margaretta Irvine Lindsay to George J. Barberich.

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42 Broadway, 'Phone 6400 Broad.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Prices Fall in London, Are Firm in Paris, and Are Easier in Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Money and discount rates were firm to-day.

The stock market was dull and prices displayed a sagging tendency in most departments. De Beers, Argentine rails, and Italian bonds were steady exceptions.

American securities were quiet, and price movements were irregular, pending the publication of President Taft's message. The closing was quiet, with prices ranging from ⅛ above to ⅛ below parity.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¾ per cent.; for three months' bills 3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid, 8.35; at Lisbon, 10.50.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Prices were generally firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 67½c for the account.

Exchanges on London, 25f 21½c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Prices were easier on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Money, 5 per cent.

Private discount rate, 4¾ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money..	78⅛	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, account.	78⅝	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	7⅞	88¼	87⅝	+ ½
Atchison	109¼	106¼	106¼	..
Can. Pacific	246⅜	242⅞	242⅞	— ⅛
St. Paul	118⅞	110⅝	110⅝	..
Erie	32⅜	31½	31⅜	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	53½	52	52¼	— ¼
Illinois Central	147½	143¼	143	+ ½
Louis. & Nash.	162¼	157⅞	157⅜	+ ½
N. Y. Central	108⅜	105⅞	105¾	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	62⅜	122¼	122	+ ⅛
Reading	77⅛	150¼	149⅞	+ ⅜
Southern Pac.	114⅜	113¼	113¼	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	175⅜	176	176¼	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	64¾	64	64¼	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	112½	109½	109½	+ ⅜

Exchange 4.86⅛.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£257,000
Circulation increased	231,000
Bullion increased	488,028
Other securities decreased	69,000
Other deposits increased	932,000
Public deposits decreased	690,000
Notes reserve increased	254,000
Government securities decreased	1,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 51.31 per cent., as against 51.04 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	209,725,000
Treasury deposits decreased	450,000
General deposits decreased	59,450,000
Gold in hand decreased	8,850,000
Silver in hand increased	100,000
Bills discounted increased	203,450,000
Advances decreased	6,150,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Snuff Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
American Sugar Refining Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
American Tobacco Co. for dividend on preferred.
Boston & Maine Railroad for dividend on common.
Calumet & Arizona Mining Co. for dividend.
Canadian Pacific Railway for dividend on common.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for extra dividend.
Kerr Lake Mining Co. for dividend.
Laclede Gas Light Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
Standard Motor Construction Co. for dividend.
Southern Pacific Railroad for dividend.
Superior & Pittsburgh Mining Co. for dividend.
Union Pacific Railroad for dividend on common.
United States Steel Corporation for dividend on common.
Woman's Hotel Co. for dividend.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Adams Express Co.
American Cotton Oil Co., on preferred.
American Gas Co.
American Smelters Securities Co., on preferred A and B.
American Telegraph and Cable Co.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, on coupon.
Barney & Smith Car Co., on preferred.
Butte Coalition Mining Co.
Butterick Co.
Chestnut Hill Railroad.
Chicago Elevated Railway, on preferred.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway, on preferred.
Cities Service Car, on common and preferred.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, on regular and special guaranteed.
Columbus (Ohio) Railway, on common.
Cripple Creek Central Railway, on preferred.
Deere & Co., on preferred.
Detroit United Railway.
Eastman Kodak Co., extra dividend on common.
Federal Light and Traction Co., on preferred.
Federal Utilities Co., on preferred.
Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction Co., on preferred.
General Asphalt Co., on preferred.
General Chemical Co., on common.
Great Northern Paper Co.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., on common.
Inland Steel Co.
International Harvester Co., on preferred.
International Nickel Co.
International Smelting and Refining Co.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.
Manufactured Rubber Co., on preferred.
Massachusetts Gas Companies, on preferred.
May Department Stores, on common.
Michigan State Telephone Co., on common.
New York & Queens Electric Light and Power Co.
Northern Texas Electric Co., on common.
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., on preferred.
Pensacola Electric Co., on preferred.
Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, on preferred.
Pittsburg Steel Co., on preferred.
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railroad, on common and preferred.
Portland Railway, Light & Power Co., on common.
Pure Oil Co., on common.
Rochester Railway & Light Co., on preferred.
St. Joseph Railway & Light Co., on common.
Stern Bros. Company, on preferred.
Studebaker Corporation, on preferred.
Union Stock Yards Co. of Omaha.
United Cigar Manufacturers, on preferred.
United Dry Goods Corporation, on preferred.
United States Gypsum Co., on preferred.
Waltham Watch Co., on preferred.
Washington (D. C.) Railway and Electric Co., on common and preferred.

We own and offer $50,000
CITY OF ASBURY PARK 4½S
due 1951
Price and particulars on application.
R. M. GRANT & CO.,
31 Nassau St., Bankers, New York.

H. M. BYLLESBY & CO.
ENGINEERS
EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS
206 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO
Portland, Ore. Oklahoma City, Okla. Moline, Ill.

WE OFFER
Very attractive 7% preferred stock, with 50% bonus of common stock.
Write for circular.
Woodbury & Company
44 Pine Street New York

Lex. Av. & Pav. Ferry 1st 5s, 1993
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s, 1982
St. L., Iron M. & So. 5% Equipments
New Orleans-Grt. Nor. 1st 5s, 1956
WOLFF & STANLEY,
27 William St., N. Y. 6557-8 Broad.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
BANKERS.
Established 1870.
43 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK CITY and other high grade municipal bonds.
Special circulars on request.

Small Payment Plan
We specialize in high-class railroad, industrial, public utility and Government bonds of low denominations, $100 and $500. Write for Booklet, "Small Bonds for Investors."
BEYER & COMPANY,
Tel. 2340 John. 52 William St., N. Y.

New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago 5s, 1960
Bush Terminal 5s, 1955
Chicago Subway 5s, 1928
Pocahontas Cons. Collieries 5s, 1957
Railroad Securities 4s, 1953, (Ill. Cent. Stk.)
E. BUNGE & CO.
20 Broad Street. 'Phone 4785-4786 Broad.

$1,000,000
Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co.
First and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Due January 1, 1961. Interest payable January 1 and July 1.

Unconditionally **GUARANTEED**, principal and interest, by the **UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY** by endorsement on each bond.

Secured by direct mortgage, at the rate of **less than $28,000** Secured by direct mortgage, at the rate of **LESS THAN $28,000 PER MILE**, on all Union Pacific lines in Oregon and Washington.

EARNINGS of mortgaged lines more than **TWO AND ONE-HALF TIMES CHARGES.**

PRICE AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION ON APPLICATION

CLARK, DODGE & CO,
BANKERS
51 Wall Street New York

Short Term Investments

Investment bonds and notes issued to mature in from one to five years are favored by many investors as yielding a somewhat better income than long time obligations. In addition, such securities, particularly of the larger issues, usually command a ready market and are less subject to wide fluctuations in price.

We have prepared a booklet giving brief descriptions of the principal issues of such securities, which we will be pleased to furnish on request
Ask for booklet S-602.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
28 Nassau Street

Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.
London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

Capital and Surplus . . . $23,000,000
Deposits 161,000,000

PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Bonds, Series "A" Sinking Fund.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the above mortgage, dated July 1, 1902, proposals will be received at the office of the Commercial Trust Company, Trustee, 20 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, for the sale to the Trustee of a sufficient number of bonds to consume the sum of $28,851.45 now in the Sinking Fund, at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part.

Proposals should be sealed and marked "Proposals for the Sale of Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company Series 'A' Bonds," and be presented to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 19th of December, 1911.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
Philadelphia, December 1, 1911. W. A. OBDYKE, Treasurer.

ALBERT Z. GRAY LUCIUS WILMERDING
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange
GRAY & WILMERDING
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Investment Securities
5 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Tel. 4420 Rector.

J. K. RICE, JR., & CO. SPECIALIZE IN
American Snuff Com. & Pfd. Stock
F. W. Woolworth Co. Com. & Pfd. Stock
Singer Manufacturing Stock
Computing-Tabulating-Recording Stock
United Cigar Stores Stock
American Coal Products Stock
Childs (Restaurant) Com. & Pfd. Stock
American Stogie Com. & Pfd. Stock
American Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stock
U. S. Motor Com. & Pfd. Stock
Phelps, Dodge & Co. Stock
Borden's Cond. Milk Com. & Pfd. Stock
Inquiries Invited.
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
'Phones 7460 to 7466 Hanover. 33 Wall St., N. Y.

Gwynne Bros. Will Buy
50 Borden's Cond. Milk com. stock
50 Knox Hat Mfg. com stock.
100 Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Ctfs.
50 H. W. Johns-Manville stock.
Gwynne Bros. Will Sell
100 Union Typewriter 2d preferred stock.
100 Miss. River Power com. stock.
$8,000 Hudson River Electric Power 5s, 1944.
$5,000 Det., Mack. & M. R. R. Land Gr., ctfs.
$25,000 North Carolina Special Tax.
GWYNNE BROS.
Tel. 130 Broad. 88 Broad St., N. Y.

Founded 1879
Tobey & Kirk
Wanted:
Hudson Navigation 6s
Hudson Navigation Stock
TOBEY & KIRK
25 Broad St., New York
'Phones: 4294-5-6-7-8-9 Broad.

WE OFFER
$10,000 Park & Tilford 6s
At 94¾ and Interest. Netting 6⅜%
$4,000 New York Real Estate Security Co. 6s, Due 1926
At 97½ and Interest. Netting 6¼%
S. H. P. PELL & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
Dealers in Unlisted and Inactive Securities.
Tel. 7865-6-7-8-9 Hanover. 37 Wall St., N. Y.

Buy—100 Borden's Com.
100 Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd.
100 Sea Sea Chiclet

Sell—100 Amer. Coal Products
70 Autosales Gum & Choc.
30 Borden's Pfd.
50 D., L. & W. Coal
100 Pope Mfrg. Com. & Pfd.

WEED & GWYNNE,
35 Wall St. Hanover 7907-8.

We Will Buy
Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.'s part-paid stock
TEFFT & COMPANY
5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF GAS SECURITIES

as a profitable investment is illustrated in a Census Bulletin just issued by the United States Government. The Bulletin shows, among other things, that Gas Companies have been conservatively managed and the net returns on capital employed have increased from 4.54% in 1904 to 5.83% in 1909.

We are making a special offering of a

FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BOND

of a prominent Gas Company netting 5¼ per cent. per annum. The issue will be redeemed in 20 years through the operation of a compulsory sinking fund payable in monthly installments.

A summary of the above Bulletin, together with a descriptive circular concerning this exceptional offering, sent upon request.

Wells & Co.
25 Pine Street Bankers New York City

WE HAVE FOR SALE
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
Netting to the Purchaser
5½%
in the following amounts:

$500	$750	$5000	$25000
$500	$5000	$5000	$5000
$7000	$500	$500	$5000
$250	$1000	$500	$5000
$5000	$500	$500	$750
$500	$750	$500	$750
$500	$750	$500	$500

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Bridge Plaza North, Borough of Queens, New York City.
Booklet "A" sent free upon request.

MEGARGEL & CO.
BONDS
5 Nassau St. New York

FOR SALE
United States Motors Co.
Common Stock
Gilman & Clucas
1st Nat'l Bank Bldg. 34 Pine St.
NEW HAVEN, CT. N. Y.

New Jersey Securities
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
'Phone 6080 Hanover. 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

FOR SALE
$8,000 BUFFALO & LAKE ERIE TRAC. 5s
$10,000 CONSUMERS POWER 1st 5s, 1929
50 N. Y. STATE RYS. PFD. & COM.
50 REPUBLIC RY. & LT. PFD. & COM.
100 STANDARD GAS & ELEC. PFD.
WM. M. CLARKE
Tel. 1015 Rector. 20 Broad St.

WE BUY AND SELL
U. S. Motors Common
U. S. Motors Preferred
Clark Power Wagon
Reo Motor Co.
Auto Wheel Co.
15 Broad St. **C. S. BURTON & CO.** Phone 6847 Hanover.

Redmond & Co.
32 Pine St., New York.
Investment Bonds.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

$8,000,000
M. Rumely Company
Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock
Preferred as to both Assets and Profits
Par Value of Shares $100

Quarterly dividends payable the first days of January, April, July and October. Redeemable as a whole at the option of the Company on any dividend date at 115 plus accrued dividend. Sinking Fund provisions for purchase or ultimate redemption at 115.

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Authorized, $10,000,000; to be presently issued $8,000,000
Common Stock, Authorized.....12,000,000; to be presently issued (about) 9,000,000

Attention is called to a letter of Edward A. Rumely, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Company (copies of which should be obtained from the undersigned). Mr. Rumely has summarized some of the statements in this letter as follows:

"Business established in 1853, and after 58 years of continuous growth the concern ranks as one of the principal manufacturers of agricultural implements in the United States, the output including threshers, hullers, etc., an important factor being the manufacture of an internal combustion plowing engine of increased efficiency with decreased cost of fuel (kerosene or other cheap oils).

Interests closely connected with the enterprises are purchasing over $2,500,000 common stock at par.

Assets

The above $8,000,000 of preferred stock and part of the common stock are to be issued in payment for the properties, assets, effects and businesses of the Advance Thresher Company and Gaar, Scott & Company. The combined assets, based on an independent appraisal and independent accountants' report, after adding certain items specified in said letter and deducting current liabilities, will aggregate over $18,000,000 or over 2¼ times the total present issue of preferred stock, and the net current assets alone will equal more than 1⅓ times the preferred stock, as set forth in said letter.

Earnings

The combined net earnings for the four years ending December 31, 1911, (1911 partly estimated) will average $910,029, and for the year ending December 31, 1911, (partly estimated) will amount to $1,350,000, the latter figure being about 2⅓ times the dividend requirement on the present issue of $8,000,000 of new preferred stock.

Based on orders already booked and on requisitions from managers in the field, the net earnings for the year ending December 31, 1912, will probably be in excess of $2,200,000, or 27½% on the present issue of new preferred stock, that is, will probably be nearly four times the dividend requirements. The Company's plants at La Porte, Ind., have been working night and day for the past nine months, and have been unable to fill many orders by reason of limited manufacturing facilities.

Restriction

The Company cannot mortgage any of its property without the consent of three-fourths of the preferred stock.

Sinking Fund

A Sinking Fund is to be created out of earnings for the retirement of said preferred stock. During the first two years, the annual credit to this fund is to be $200,000, and thereafter annually at the rate of 3 per cent. on the largest amount of preferred stock theretofore issued, and, in addition, an amount equal to the amount of cash dividends which may be declared on the common stock in excess of $800,000 per annum, and further as described in the letter mentioned above. This sinking fund is to be applied from time to time to the purchase of preferred stock at not exceeding 115 and accrued dividends, or, in case no such purchases can be made, accumulated for the ultimate redemption of entire issue at 115."

The plants of the three companies are located at La Porte, Ind., Battle Creek, Mich., and Richmond, Ind., and have been appraised by the American Appraisal Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. An audit of the books of account of the three companies has been made by Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. as stated in said letter. The legality of the proceedings for the issue of the above preferred stock has been approved by Messrs. Guthrie, Bangs & Van Sinderen, as Counsel for the Bankers, and Messrs. Shattuck, Glenn, Huse & Ganter, as Counsel for the Vendor.

Copy of provisions governing rights and preferences of preferred stock will be furnished on application and reference thereto is made for all details.

Application will be made to list the preferred stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

Having placed a large amount of this issue here, and in Europe, we will receive subscriptions for the unsold balance

At 97% and Accruing Dividend

The subscriptions will be opened on Friday, December 1, 1911, at 10 o'clock and closed at 3 o'clock P. M. the same day or earlier at the option of the undersigned bankers. The right is reserved to reject any application and to allot a smaller amount than applied for. Payment in full to be made upon allotment. Subscription blanks may be obtained from the undersigned.

A simultaneous offering will be made in Amsterdam by Messrs. Adolph Boissevain & Co.

Descriptive Circular furnished on application

William Salomon & Co
25 Broad Street
New York

Hallgarten & Co
5 Nassau Street
New York

Owing to my private wire connections, I offer unequaled facilities for executing orders in all leading
CURB STOCKS
Margin Accounts Solicited.
J. Thomas Reinhardt
The direct private wires connecting my three offices { 38 Broad St. N. Y. / 18-20 King St. W. Toronto. / 54 Devonshire St., Boston.
afford unequaled facilities for executing orders.

WANTED—100 Stern Bros. Pfd.
25 United Cigar Stores
25 Guggenheim Exploration
100 Metropol. St. Ry. (Old)
SELL 80 United Cigar Stores
20 Guggenheim Explor.
100 Louis Martin Com.
50 Borden's Milk Com.
10 Bingham Garfield & Co
100 Metrop. St. Cert. of Dep.
JULIUS STERN & CO
Tel. Rector 2181-2. 20 Broad St., N. Y.

American Tobacco Co.
Bond and Stock Holders.
Will buy and sell fractional lots to even up holdings. Adjust now and reinvest cash received in new tobacco securities while markets are low. Write for particulars / State holdings
WM. S. DUGAN & CO.,
Phone 1940 Broad. 44 Broad Street.

American Bank Note Company
Broad and Beaver Streets, New York

OUTSIDE SECURITIES DEPARTMENT
STOCKS OF
RAILWAY SUPPLY
Companies—Bought—Sold—Quoted.
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.,
20 Broad St., New York
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds.
Telephone 3153 Rector. Cable "Orientment"

CHARTERED 1866
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY Fifth Ave. & 28th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,900,000
Allows Interest on Deposits

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York.
LONDON 15 Cockspur St., S. W. 26 Old Broad Street, E. C. PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

STATE OF NEW YORK
4 Per Cent. Canal Improvement Gold Bonds
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
Dated July 1, 1911 Due July 1, 1961
AMOUNTING TO
$10,000,000
Issued in Coupon or Registered Form
For the Improvement of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals
WILL BE SOLD THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1911
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.
AT THE STATE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, N. Y.
THESE BONDS ARE LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR TRUST FUNDS

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding State bonds, sinking funds etc., will be mailed upon application to,

WILLIAM SOHMER, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.
Albany, November 20, 1911.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
Fifth Ave. & 66th St. Lenox Ave. & 125th St. 59 Broadway Third Ave. & 149th St.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY
Member N. Y. Clearing House
113 BROADWAY

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
Reorganization

Notice to Holders of **CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT** issued by the **GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK** to Depositing Bondholders under an Agreement dated the 5th day of March, 1908, between such holders of the **GENERAL AND COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** of Metropolitan Street Railway Company issued under the General and Collateral Trust Mortgage dated February 1, 1897, executed by said Railway Company to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, as shall become parties to said agreement in the manner therein provided (therein and herein designated Depositing Bondholders), parties of the first part, and Alexander J. Hemphill, Donald Mackay, Edward H. Ladd, Jr., William P. Dixon, and Henry Evans (therein and herein designated the Committee), parties of the second part:

Pursuant to said agreement dated March 5, 1908, the Committee has this day approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement for Reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and filed a copy thereof with said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said agreement of March 5, 1908, at its office, No. 28 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Pursuant to said agreement of March 5, 1908, the time in which Depositing Bondholders may file notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement shall begin to run from the date of the first publication hereof.

Said Plan and Agreement was prepared and approved by the Joint Committee on Reorganization, constituted by the Committee and a protective committee representing the holders of 4% Refunding Mortgage Bonds of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and has also been adopted and approved by said committee representing the holders of said 4% Refunding Mortgage Bonds.

Dated New York, November 29, 1911.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, Chairman;
DONALD MACKAY,
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr.,
WILLIAM P. DIXON,
HENRY EVANS,
Committee.

L. B. FRANKLIN,
Secretary.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
Depositary,
28 Nassau Street, New York City.

TO HOLDERS OF
Outstanding General and Collateral Trust Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
OF
Metropolitan Street Railway Co.

Referring to the above notice addressed to the holders of certificates of deposit, notice is hereby given to the holders of the remaining outstanding General and Collateral Trust Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds that they are granted the privilege of depositing their bonds under the Bondholders' Agreement above referred to and the Plan and Agreement for Reorganization above referred to, with the same effect as if heretofore deposited and without penalty, provided their bonds, with all coupons maturing after August 1, 1907, are deposited with the Depositary before 12 o'clock, noon, on **DECEMBER 23, 1911.**

New York, November 29, 1911.

By order of the Bondholders' Committee,
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, Chairman.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
DEPOSITARY,
28 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
Reorganization

Notice to Holders of **CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY** to depositors under an Agreement dated the 25th day of November, 1907, between such holders of the **FOUR PER CENT. REFUNDING ONE HUNDRED YEAR GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS** of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company issued under the mortgage dated March 21, 1902, executed by said Railway Company to the Morton Trust Company, as Trustee, as shall become parties to said agreement in the manner therein provided (therein and herein designated Depositors), parties of the first part, and Edwin S. Marston, Edwin M. Bulkley, John W. Castles, Dumont Clarke, Robert Y. Hebden, and Otto H. Kahn (therein designated the Committee), parties of the second part:

Pursuant to said agreement dated November 25, 1907, the Committee (now consisting of Edwin S. Marston, Edwin M. Bulkley, Robert Y. Hebden, Otto H. Kahn, and Guy E. Tripp) has this day approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement for Reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and filed a copy thereof with said The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said agreement of November 25, 1907, at its office, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Pursuant to said agreement of November 25, 1907, the time in which Depositors may file notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement shall begin to run from the date of the last publication thereof.

Said Plan and Agreement was prepared and approved by the Joint Committee on Reorganization constituted by the Committee and a Committee of the holders of the General and Collateral Trust Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and has also been adopted and approved by said Committee representing the holders of said General and Collateral Trust Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Dated New York, November 29, 1911.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, Chairman;
EDWIN M. BULKLEY,
ROBERT Y. HEBDEN,
OTTO H. KAHN,
GUY E. TRIPP,
Committee.

FREDERICK GELLER,
Secretary.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary,
22 William Street, New York City.

TO HOLDERS OF
Outstanding 4% Refunding 100 Year Gold Mortgage Bonds
OF
Metropolitan Street Railway Co.

Referring to the above notice addressed to the holders of certificates of deposit, notice is hereby given to the holders of the remaining outstanding 4% Refunding 100-Year Gold Mortgage Bonds that they are granted the privilege of depositing their bonds under the Bondholders' Agreement above referred to and the Plan and Agreement for Reorganization above referred to, with the same effect as if heretofore deposited and without penalty, provided their bonds, with all coupons maturing after October 1, 1907, are deposited with the Depositary prior to twelve o'clock noon on **DECEMBER 23, 1911.**

New York, November 29, 1911.

By order of the Bondholders' Committee,
EDWIN S. MARSTON, Chairman.

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
ASSETS, $3,141,593.64.

For **fifteen years we have been** distributing profits to our shareholders in increasing amounts. For the last five years the ratio of indebtedness to assets has averaged **less than 25%.** We issue Convertible Bonds yielding **6.66%** in small denominations.

Write for Circular E.
METROPOLITAN DEPT.
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS.
489 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

FIRST REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% BONDS OF 1909. DUE 1939.

The Trustee has $28,572.62 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon on Friday, December 15th, 1911. Proposals should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, November 29th, 1911.

THE AUDUBON NATIONAL BANK, located at 3,501 Broadway, City of New York, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

WILLIAM [illegible]

REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA
EXTERNAL SIX PER CENT.
STERLING LOAN OF £500,000

Notice is hereby given that on July 3, 1911, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in the presence of Senor M. V. Ballivian, a representative duly designated by the Republic of Bolivia for the drawing herein referred to, Mr. Temple Bowdoin, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Edward S. Pegram, a Notary Public of the County and State of New York, pursuant to Article 4 of said Bonds, a drawing was conducted for the purposes of said Article 4, and that Bonds of said Series numbered as follows:

145	649	1103	1471	1752	2152
149	684	1197	1569	1753	2400
257	750	1202	1582	1754	
480	902	1320	1629	1864	
482	1054	1439	1698	1963	

were drawn by lot for payment on January 1st, 1912, pursuant to the terms of said Bonds, and that the New York Times and the New York Sun, two New York newspapers, and the London Times, a London newspaper, have been designated by J. P. Morgan & Co. as the newspapers in which the numbers thus drawn shall be advertised. Interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease on and after January 1st, 1912. Payment will be made on or after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York, or at the office of, Morgan, Grenfell & Co., in London, on presentation of said Bonds, with all coupons attached maturing on or after January 1st, 1912.

ELIODORO VILLAZON,
Presidente Constitucional de la Republica de Bolivia.
CARLOS TORRICO,
Ministro de Hacienda.

Four Per Cent. Gold Debt of 1904 OF THE
UNITED STATES OF MEXICO

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of the Mexican Government, that the following bond heretofore drawn for the Sinking Fund in pursuance of the agreement relating to said loan, bearing date October 31, 1904, made between the FEDERAL EXECUTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO and SPEYER & CO., acting for themselves and others, and BANCO NACIONAL DE MEXICO, has not yet been presented for payment:

Drawn for the Sinking Fund November 15, 1909: Series "A" for $1,000.

No. 17,234.

Interest on this bond ceased December 1, 1909.

Said bond designated for redemption will be payable at par, and will be paid at the option of its holder, on presentation thereof, at any of the places at which interest on said bond is payable. Said bond must be presented for payment with all coupons maturing after the date for which it has been called for redemption.

SPEYER & CO.

Dated New York, November 25, 1911.

THE KANSAS SALT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of bonds hereinafter referred to of The Kansas Salt Company and secured by mortgage of said company to the Holland Trust Company, dated January 1st, 1892, and by supplemental mortgage of the Hutchinson-Kansas Salt Company to the Merchants' Trust Company, dated April 9th, 1900, that, pursuant to the terms of said supplemental mortgage the following bonds have been selected by lot for payment and retirement on January 1st, 1912, at the rate of ONE THOUSAND TWENTY DOLLARS ($1,020) and accrued interest to that date for each of said bonds. The bonds so selected are numbered respectively as follows:

40, 53, 54, 73, 89, 114, 136, 140, 145, 148, 171, 172, 189, 195, 217, 220, 234, 265, 283, and 298.

The holders of said bonds so drawn for redemption are hereby notified to present them for payment to the undersigned at its office, No. 129 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, on or after the first day of January, 1912. The interest on said bonds so selected for payment and retirement will cease on January 1st, 1912.

Dated Chicago, Illinois, November 28th, 1911.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Successor Trustee.
By FRANK H. JONES, Secretary.

THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY
FIVE PER CENT. GOLD NOTES.

Dated July 1, 1908. Due July 1, 1913.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO REDEEM.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF ABOVE NOTES:

Notice is hereby given that The Diamond Match Company will on December 29, 1911, purchase, redeem, and pay off all of its outstanding Five Per Cent. Gold Notes dated July 1, 1908, due July 1, 1912, at the office of its agent, the Empire Trust Company, No. 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, at the price of 101½ of their face value and accrued interest to December 29, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of said notes.

Said notes, with the January, 1912, and all succeeding interest coupons attached, must be presented on December 29, 1911, at the office of the Company's said agent, the Empire Trust Company, 42 Broadway, New York City, New York, where payment of the same will be made as above stated.

Interest on all of said notes will cease from and after December 29, 1911.

New York, November 23, 1911.

THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY,
By EDW. R. STETTINIUS, President.

The undersigned Trustees of the Mortgage of the BEECH CREEK COAL AND COKE COMPANY

to it, dated June 1, 1904, holds the sum of one hundred fifty-one thousand one hundred eighteen and 34-100 dollars ($151,118.34) in the sinking fund provided for under the terms of Article VI. of said Mortgage, which is applicable to the purchase of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Forty-year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Beech Creek Coal & Coke Company secured by said mortgage. Offerings of the said bonds at not exceeding par and accrued interest will be received on or before the 28th day of December, 1911.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
CHARLES H. KEEP, President.
New York, November 29th, 1911.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY First Mortgage 5% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of Trust Deed, dated June 1st, 1897, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. of the fifteenth day of December for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $11,619.99. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders of bonds.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security & Trust Company,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, December 1st, 1911.

OFFICE OF WATERTOWN WATER COMPANY, Watertown, So. Dakota, Nov. 13, 1911.

Notice is given that Bonds, Nos. 8, 27, 42, 86, 210, 248, 310 and 312 of the Watertown Water Company, of Watertown, South Dakota, are called for payment and same will be paid at the office of **Empire Trust Company, 42 Broadway,** in the City of New York, on January 1, 1912.

WATERTOWN WATER COMPANY,
By D. W. BRADLEY, Secretary.

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BOYER, GRISWOLD & COMPANY.—The undersigned do hereby certify that they have formed a limited partnership under the firm name and style of Boyer, Griswold & Company.

1. That the principal place of business of said firm is located in the City and County of New York.

2. That said firm intends to conduct a general brokerage business, and the business of buying, carrying and selling stocks, bonds and other securities, and cotton, grain, wheat and other commodities.

3. That Philip Boyer, residing at Manhasset, L. I., Le Grand C. Griswold, residing at Mt. Kisco, New York, Hamilton Hadden, residing at Hempstead, L. I., and Louis Starr, Jr., residing at Bernardsville, N. J., are the general partners, and that Ogden H. Hammond, residing at Bernardsville, N. J., is the special partner of the firm, and that all the partners of the above firm, both general and special, are more than twenty-one years of age.

4. That Ogden H. Hammond, who is the special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000) Dollars in cash.

5. That the said partnership begins on the first day of November, 1911, and is to continue up to and until the 1st day of November, 1912.

Dated, New York, November 1, 1911.

PHILIP BOYER.
LOUIS STARR, JR.
HAMILTON HADDEN.
LE GRAND C. GRISWOLD.
OGDEN H. HAMMOND.

State of New York, City of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 1st day of November, 1911, before me personally appeared Philip Boyer, Le Grand C. Griswold, Hamilton Hadden, Louis Starr, Jr., and Ogden H. Hammond, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they duly and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

(Signed) MORRIS MEYERS,
Notary Public 146,
[Seal] New York County.

December 1, 1911.

We announce that Mr. ROBERT P. CREGAR has been admitted to membership and Mr. GEORGE W. NORRIS has retired from membership in our firm.

EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.,
Broad & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. 27 Pine St., New York.

DIVIDENDS. DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER DEC 1, 1911

American Graphophone Co. Gold 6s
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Cons. 5s
Barnum-Richardson Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Bay City Gas Company Gen. Mtge. 5s
Bridgeport Brass Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Buffalo & Lackawanna Traction Co. 1st 5s
Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Grand Rapids Railway Co. 1st 5s
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. Gold Debenture 6s
Lawrence Cement Co. 1st Mtge. 6s
Ohio Rubber Culture Co. Purchase Money 6s
Pleiades, Inc., 1st Gold 6s
Richmond-Washington Co. Coll. Trust 4% Series A, B, C and D
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Equipment 5s, Series G
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Equipment 5s, Series J
Tilton Mills General 5s
Tilton Mills Purchase Money 5s
Town of Colton, Wash., Water Bonds
Union Steel Co. 1st and Coll. Trust 5s

DECEMBER 2, 1811.

Beltrami County, Minnesota.

DECEMBER 15TH, 1911.

The Cumberland Corporation 5% Coll. Trust Gold Notes.
Nantucket Mills 1st 6s

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER

DECEMBER 1ST, 1911.

American Cotton Oil Co. Preferred Stock Dividend 8%.
Blackford County, Indiana, Court House 5s.
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne 1st Mtge. 7s.
Cleveland & Pitts. Rd. Co. Reg. Stock Dividend (quarterly 1¾%).
Cleveland & Pitts. Rd. Co. Spl. Stk. Div. (quarterly 1%).
Grant County, Indiana, Gravel Road 6s.
Marion County, Indiana, 3½s Refunding Bonds.
Pendleton, Indiana, School 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 1st Mtge. 7s, Series "F."
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 2d Mtge. 7s, Series "M."
Portsmouth, Ohio, Sewer & Street Improvement Bonds.
Randolph County, Indiana, Sinking Fund.

DECEMBER 3RD, 1911.

Marion County, Indiana, Funding 3½s.

DECEMBER 7TH, 1911.

Greenfield, Indiana, 6% Bonds, Series No. 2.

DECEMBER 10TH, 1911.

Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 4s.

DECEMBER 15TH, 1911.

Grand Haven, Michigan, Refunding Bonds.

DECEMBER 20TH, 1911.

Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 3½s.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Levee & Embankment 4s.

DECEMBER 30TH, 1911.

Indianapolis, Indiana, Refunding 4s.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City

COUPONS DUE IN DECEMBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1ST, 1911, AS FOLLOWS:

Albion Gas Light Company
Armour & Company
Braden Copper Mines Company
General Electric Company
Johnstown, City of (Water Bonds)
Larchmont Water Company
Lumberton Cotton Mills
Midland Terminal Railway Company
Millard Lumber Company
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 6%
Napanee Water Works Company
New Castle City Water Company 5%
People's Street Railway Company
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., Series F
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Ry. Co. 1st Gen'l, Series A
Sharon Railway Company
Scranton, City of
DECEMBER 8, 1911
Charlevoix, City of
DECEMBER 17, 1911
Village of North Pelham
DECEMBER 30, 1911
Churchills 7%
DIVIDEND—DECEMBER 1ST, 1911
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R'way Pfd.
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R'way Common
Sheffield Farm-Slawson-Decker Co. Pfd.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
The McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on the 13th day of November, 1911, declared its regular quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent.; also a bonus dividend of Seven Per Cent., making in all a total of Ten Per Cent., payable on the First day of January, 1912, to its outstanding capital stock, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on the eleventh day of December, 1911.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

THE McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
W. L. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, November 13th, 1911.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.

165 Broadway, New York, Nov. 24th, 1911.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.

The Finance Committee of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 14th quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) per share, being at the rate of seven and one-half per cent. (7½%) per quarter on par value, payable December 30th, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 8th, 1911. The books for the transfer of the stock of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. December 8th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. December 13th, 1911.

CHAS. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, Nov. 14, 1911.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the outstanding capital stock, payable December 1, 1911, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. Thursday, November 23, 1911. Transfer books close at three o'clock P. M. November 23, 1911, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. December 2, 1911.

W. ALLEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
4% Gold Debt of 1904.

Coupons due December 1st, 1911, of the above bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

SPEYER & CO.,
24-26 Pine Street.
New York, November 27, 1911.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.

New York, November 16th, 1911.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) has this day been declared upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable December 30th, 1911, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York City, to stockholders of record December 8th, 1911. Stock transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders.

JAMES STEUART MACKIE, Treasurer.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

New York, November 28, 1911.

An extra dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 22d, 1911.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. December 1st, and reopen December 18th, 1911.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 30, 1911.

"The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Capital Stock, payable Dec. 30th, 1911, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City, to stockholders of record Dec. 15th, 1911."

E. N. BENNETT, Treasurer.

SECOND AVENUE TRACTION COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Coupons due December 1st, 1911, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after maturity on presentation at the office of Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB

Debenture Bond Coupons, due December 1st, 1911, will be paid at the Club Office, Central Park South, New York City.

MARTIN S. PAINE,
Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chartered 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, November 2, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Real Estate Management Rentals Sales
62 Cedar Street

West Side.

Six-story corner factory, with steam power, 12th, near Hudson; 20,000 feet; light; strong floors; price $52,000; mortgage $30,000; second mortgage arranged; rental $5,940. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East Side.

BARGAIN

Private house near Park Av., 18x100, in the 80's; only $2,000 cash, balance in mortgage. Room 203, 489 Fifth Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
TO LOAN
ON MANHATTAN PROPERTY
4½ & 5%
TURRELL & KIRKBY
'Phone Cortlandt 1090. 35 Nassau Street.

4½% MORTGAGE MONEY

Applications for First Mortgages wanted; will loan liberally at 4½% in choice sections. Unlimited funds for all sections at 5%. David Lion, 170 Broadway.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES
MODERATE CHARGES
Prompt Action
P. M. CLEAR & CO., 125 East 23d St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Henry Meyer Building Co.

Offer FOR SALE OR RENT to select families their ONE-FAMILY LIME and BROWNSTONE houses in the finest section of FLATBUSH; 8 rooms and bath; LAUNDRY in cellar. Here we have every imaginable improvement, from PARQUET FLOORS to SHOWERS, ELECTRIC LIGHTED and BURGLAR PROOF DOORS. Street asphalted. This is positively the best proposition in the city and should warrant your inspection. RENT ONLY $50 per month.

OFFICE AT THE BUILDINGS,
corner Avenue D and E, 25th St. Flatbush, Nostrand, Rogers and Flatbush Av. trolleys.

No Humbug, 20 of 24 Sold.
2-FAMILY BRICK HOUSES;
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
EASY TERMS. PRICE $5,500.
Handsomely decorated and hails carpeted.
2015 SILVER ST. Ridgewood Heights.
Two blocks from Forest Av. sta., Myrtle Av. L Railroad, direct from City Hall, New York.
I. & W. MARTIN, Builders, on Premises.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful House Near Water

L. I. Sound; 32 minutes from Penn. Sta.; water-front rights to fine bathing beach, near station; dock for your yacht or motor boat; electricity and gas; cement sidewalks and sewerage; very select and refined neighborhood; title perfect. Descriptive booklet mailed on request. HENRY, 146 E. 34th St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

ABOUT 20 ACRES
NEAR RYE BEACH AND PARK,
Fronting Forest, Apawamis Av. and Trolley. Surrounded by handsome homes and estates. Ripe for subdivision. Demand for houses. Would consider in exchange improved property New York, Mt. Vernon or New Rochelle. Price $100,000. Free and Clear.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NOW MR. SPECULATOR
IS THE TIME TO BUY ACREAGE.
250 acres on trolley and five minutes' walk to important station New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad. 10 minutes' drive to Bronxville Station. Same by trolley to Mount Vernon Station. Magnificent environments. Asking $3,000 per acre. Easy terms.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

ONLY ONE TARRYTOWN.

New Grand Central electric railroad Now Reaches Tarrytown; we offer at attractive figures excellent large house, with garage and stable; lot 100x200; easy terms; price $16,000. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St., New York City.

IN THE COUNTY SEAT OF WESTCHESTER.
11-room house with bath, electric lights, all improvements, with 4 acres; fruit and shade trees; barn and chicken house; large lawns; is an A1 country home at a bargain.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc.,
331 Madison Av. or White Plains, N. Y.

A SACRIFICE

Modern house, 18 rooms, parquet floors, electricity; large corner plot; fine neighborhood; very accessible; if sold quick, $18,000; easily worth $15,000.

McClellan & Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Plot 75x100; eight minutes' walk from station; high ground; sacrifice at $1,050; easy terms. Angell, 16 East 42d St.

New Rochelle.

New cottage, 9 rooms, bath, Sound view; large lot; convenient, healthy location. PRICE $7,500, OR MAY RENT.
C. B. ALLEN 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN.

$5,950 BUYS A $7,500 HOUSE.

A beautiful new home, built by "day's work;" gas, electricity, running water, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, large wardrobes; many special features; a large plot on an attractive avenue in private residence Park; fine surroundings; 24 minutes to Herald Square or Battery, on the Pennsylvania tunnel line; near depot; very easy terms and small deposit, or will rent with privilege of buying and apply rent payments on purchase. Call, write or 'phone W. C. MURRAY, Room 808, 150 Nassau St. 'Phone 4070 Beekman.

Investors and Developers.

Have most desirable large acreage tract on Long Island for sale. Edwin C. Hill, 1 West 34th Street, New York City.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES, large and small, for sale by owners and builders; our bulletin with pictures and descriptions sent on request. Dept. D, William F. Sheehan, 45 West 34th St., New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Concrete Mission House.

PRICE $8,500 EASY TERMS.
55 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY, ON MAIN LINE OF D., L. & W. R. R. 800 FEET ELEVATION. HEALTHFUL MOUNTAIN AIR. OVERLOOKING BEAUTIFUL LAKE. ACTUAL WATER RIGHTS.
Built on two-thirds acre shaded land. House has huge living room, hall, paneled dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen on first floor; six large, light bedrooms and two baths make up balance of house. Parquet floors, hot and cold water, electric lights, steam heat; stone cellar, with laundry. Fine veranda and pergola.
Must be seen to be appreciated. Send for cuts and plans.
OWNER,
P. O. Box 527, N. Y. City.

Modern Up-to-Date House

8 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric light, hard wood finish, parquet floors; large plot; within commuting distance of New York. PRICE $4,500.
Good terms to immediate purchaser.
C. SMITH,
151 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

At Edgewater, near ferry, 5c. fare, new brick house; steam heat, modern improvements; first story and basement has 8 rooms; second story 6 rooms and bath; will rent whole house for boarding house, or will take $25 for 2d floor and $35 for first and basement. Write or call A. W. Dexter, office corner of Grant Av. and Public Service trolley, Grantwood, New Jersey.

Old-fashioned house with ample ground, suitable for raising chickens, &c.; has steam heat, hot water and bath; splendid location on Hudson, with 5c. fare to city; moderate price and terms. M 79 Times.

Bargain.—Fine Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; 5 acres, beautiful shade trees; 10 minutes' walk station; will exchange; particulars. Quackenbush, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton St., N. Y.

Morristown, N. J., properties for sale or rent. Eugene V. Welsh, Morristown, N. J.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society 4½%
A savings institution organized under the N. Y. State Banking Law. You can take out a pass book with $1 or more. Write for Booklet A. Or start at once. 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months for $5
and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin. | 10 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs. Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 32 E. 20th St.

ELECTRIC NOVELTIES Motors, Railways, Christmas Tree Lighting Outfits. Circular "A" mailed free. J. H. BUNNELL & CO., 30 PARK PL., N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO BROKERS:
100 FOOT LOFTS
TO LET
20 TO 26 WEST 22D ST.
Near 5th Ave.
16 Story Fireproof Building
Exceptional Light and Transportation Facilities
SILK REALTY CO.
31 Nassau Street Telephone 8795 Cortlandt

For Rent in the
Heart of Times Sq.
Single Offices
Office Suites
Entire Floors
Top Floor Studios with north light for Artists, Photographers and Architects.
Also
Cafe and Rathskeller
New 12 Story FitzGerald Bldg.
(Geo. M. Cohan's Theatre Bldg.)
S. E. Cor. B'way & 43d St.
All outside light (permanent.)
On Premises or
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.
128 BROADWAY

49&51 West 23
NEAR 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY, NEW 12 STORY STORE AND LOFT, FIREPROOF, STEEL CONSTRUCTION, 50x100; FINISHED DEC. 1; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; 10,000 GALLON AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER; NO EXTRA HAZARDOUS BUSINESS; YOUR BROKER; AGENT ON PREMISES.

LOFT OR FACTORY BUILDING,
220 WEST 29TH ST., ABOUT 24,000 SQ. FEET; FINE LIGHT; LOW RENT; LONG LEASE. YOUR OWN BROKER, OR F. HUSSEY, 150 WEST 35TH ST.

½ Store & Lofts, 72-4 Madison av near 28th St., 50x95; all improvements. MADISON HOLDING COMPANY, 88 CANAL ST., or your own broker.

To Sublet at a Sacrifice
Bargain price, only 37 cents sq. ft.
Fifth Floor, 28 to 30 West 20th
Cheapest rent below 23d St.
Regular price of similar lofts 70 cents sq. ft. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

SALOON-KEEPERS ATTENTION! STORE, 26 W. 20TH ST., suitable for saloon and cafe, in the heart of the manufacturing district; no other liquor store can be established for a good many blocks. Apply S. N. KATZ, 204 Centre St.

Rent Free to Jan. 1st.
Large and small light offices; all modern conveniences; few doors from Subway station; liberal inducements. New York Frame and Picture Co. Building, 142 Fulton St., New York City.

Broadway and 39th St. Bldg.
SMALL AND LARGE LIGHT OFFICES, $20 to $50.
Harris & Vaughan, Agts., 1,416 Broadway.

$15 Month Up. Exceptionally light & cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof bldg. 109 Broad St.

2 lofts, modern bldg., 286 5th Av.; pass. and frgt. elevators; moderate rent. Apply Supt. or A. J. Rich & Co., Singer Bldg.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

Staten Island factory site, 8¼ acres, on B. & O. R. R.; suitable automobile or other industry; $3,500. 45 Broadway, Room 137, Manhattan.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

The Homeseeker's Opportunity

For a profitable farm home look to Vermont. Productive and improved farms can be purchased at very reasonable prices. Ideal climate, fine water, good roads, and unsurpassed school and social advantages. Near the great Boston and New York markets. Vermont surpasses most of the great agricultural states of the West in per acre production of staple crops. Big FREE book of information "Homeseekers' Guide" to

VERMONT FARMS

may be had by writing Guy W. Bailey, Sec. of State, Publicity Dept., Essex Junction, Vermont.

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Spokane Washington Orchard

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Plot, 14 lots, (25x100,) including two corners. Sell or exchange for good Manhattan income. Apartment preferred. Equity $31,500.

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41 EAST 41ST STREET.
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One 2 Room and 4 Room Apartment, Furnished or Unfurnished. A la carte restaurant in building.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Notice to creditors of CARNEGIE SAFE DEPOSIT CO., New York, N. Y.:

Pursuant to the Provisions of Section 19 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, being Chapter 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended by Chapter 452 of the Laws of 1910, notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against Carnegie Safe Deposit Co., New York, N. Y., to present the same to the undersigned

BENEDICT PLANS YACHT TRIP.

Commodore Charters the Alvina for South American Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 30—The four-masted yacht Alvina, which has been chartered by Commodore E. C. Benedict for a combined business and pleasure trip to South America, is now on her way here and is expected at South Brooklyn, on Saturday. There she will be overhauled and put in preparation for the trip, which it is expected will commence Dec. 15.

The Alvina has been in service on the Great Lakes, and carries a crew of forty. Her speed is about 14 knots. She left Duluth two weeks ago and latest reports received at Indian Harbor are that she was at Hawksbury, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday morning.

The South American trip will extend as far as Buenos Ayres, and will be of four months' duration. Commodore Benedict will have as his guests, James McCutcheon and Colgate Hoyt, and two of his New York office men. His daughter, Mrs. Clifford Harmon will be accompanied by Miss M. K. Blunt of Westbury, L. I., and Miss Mary Finley, daughter of Major Finley, who is stationed in the Philippines.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Penwipers Are Not "Brushes"—Press-Mats Held Dutiable as Metals.

In denying a contention raised by M. Wille and others the Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that penwipers cannot be deemed "brushes" within the meaning of the tariff acts of 1897 and 1909. The penwipers have a metal base or stand in which a collection of bristles are fastened. The Collector classified the penwipers as being in chief value of metal, and exacted duty at the rate of 45 per cent. The importers alleged that the merchandise should be admitted as "brushes" at 40 per cent. on the value. This claim is overruled by Judge Fischer, and the Collector's decision affirmed.

A controversy regarding the customs classification of so-called press mats made of metal and hair was settled in favor of the Government. It appears that the merchandise is composed of common goat's hair, having iron or steel rods affixed. Robert B. Ways, the importer, objected to the assessment as manufactures in chief value of metal, and claimed the merchandise dutiable at 20 cents a square yard as hair press cloth. It is held by the board that there is nothing in the official record to disprove the return made by the Collector, which is held to be correct.

In denying a contention raised by Mills & Gibbs and others the board holds that automobile veils composed of silk must pay a duty at the rate of 60 per cent. Claims for lower duty under various paragraphs are made, but are deemed by the board to be without merit.

Several importers of olive oil in tins received a verdict in their favor. They asked for a rate of 40 cents a gallon, as the oil is in five-gallon tins. The assessment imposed by the Collector was considerably higher. The Collector is reversed. The importers include C. Carmeci & Co., the Italo-American Express Company, J. F. Smith & Co., and F. H. Leggett & Co.

TO-DAY'S COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hand, J. Motion calendar. 1—Paine Lumber Co v. Neal. 2—Butler v. Annin Co. 3—Mack & Potter v. Davenport. 4—Wolkof v. Isaacs. 5—Munn & Co v. Brentano's. 6—Penn Steel Co v N Y City Ry. 7—Rosoff v. Breakwater Co. 8—Central Trust v. Third Av Ry. 9—Barnes v. Trees. 10—Belfield v. Dodge Pub Co. 11—Am Metal Polish v. Gatchell. 12—Rogers & Hagerty v. Detroit Steel Castings. 13—Crown Chem v. Internat Agricultural Co. 14—Sadler v. Boston & Bolivia. 15—Bruce v. C H & Dayton R R. 16—Dan v. Lashell. 17—Standard Plunger Elev v. Stokes. 18—Bradley v. Eastman Kodak. 19—Nox-All & Gotham Hat Co v. Denzer, Goodhart & Co. 20—Armsby v. Koechling. 21—Wollstein v. Nassau Lighter Co. 22—Harris v. Pollack. 23—Rollman Mfg Co v. Crowell-Lebnhardt. 24—Nat Binding Mach Co v. Eisler. 25—Same v. Anderson. 26—Same v. Reliable Gummed Tape Co. 27—Jennings v. Ridgway Co. 28—Peoples v Village of Rye. 29—Daub v. Hill Dryer Co. 30—Victor T M Co v. Vitaphone Co. 31—Paine Lumber Co v. Neal. 32—Johnson v. White. 33—N Y Banknote Co v. Thomas.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Miller, JJ.—Court opens to-day at 10 A. M. Motions. Non-enumerated motions. 1—Bystroin Realty & Const Co v. Mack Paving & Const Co. 2—Kempner v. Barrenechia. 3—Currie v. Sprague. 4—Levy v. Roth. 5—Newgold v. Childs Co. 6—Taylor v. B Chrystal & Son. 7—Taylor v. B Chrystal & Son. 11—Union Wax & Parchment Paper Co v. Gardner. 12—Benton v. Benton. 13—Konheim v. Harris. 14—Strodl v. Farrish-Stafford Co. 15—Topia Mining Co v. Warfield. 17—Millison v. Lawrence. 20—Sullivan v. Ryan-Parker Const Co. 21—Sullivan v. Ryan-Parker Const Co. 22—Taylor v. B Chrystal & Son. 23—Taylor v. B. Chrystal & Son. 25—Roche v. Gerken.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohalan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Skekovsky v. Skekovsky. 2—Fuller v. N Y Central Storage Co. 3—L & S Reliable Stamp Co v. Black & White Stamp Co. 4—In re Baron. 5—In re Mundorff. 6—In re Main St. 7—People v. Krimmert. 8—Natanson v. Kaster. 9—Thorley v. Mercantile Trust Co. 10—Wetzel v. same. 11—Ostrowe v. Laidlaw. 12—Hiutt v. Hutt. 13—Kingston Sec Co. v. La Sala. 14—In re Hayden. 15—Finck v. Mayper. 16—In re Mutual Milk and Cream Co. 17—Ryan v. Weill. 18, 19—In re Kirkbride. 20, 21—In re Curphey. 22—In re Interborough Supply Co. 23—In re Ives. 24—People v. Surety Co v. Litwak. 25—Cambria Steel Co v. Mulcahy. 26—Dailey v. Turner Lumber Co. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31—In re Westchester Av. 32—In re O'Hara. 33—In re City of N Y. 34—Reiman v. Keogh Automse Co. 35—Simon v. Frazee. 36—Columbia Trust Co v. Le Roy Const Co. 37—Dillon v. Wallace. 38—Furst v. Boyd. 39—In re Gyula. 40—Miller v. Zirwas. 41—Keaton v. Moss. 42—Buckhous v. Shapiro. 43—Kelsey v. People's Nat Fire Ins Co. 44—Same v. Law Union & Rock Ins Co. 45—New Amsterdam Gas Co v. State Board of Tax Commissioners. 46—Standard Gas Light Co v. same. 47—Northern Union Gas Co v. same. 48—Westchester Lighting Co v. same. 49—Con Gas Co v. same. 50—Central Union Gas Co v. same. 51—S H Pomeroy Co v. Wells Bros & Co. 52—W & J Sloane v. Bway & 43d St Bldg Co. 53—Maher v. Maher. 54—Mayer v. Mutual Const Co. 55—Boehm v. Brown. 56—Vicario v. City of N Y. 57—Bindsell v. same. 58—Pierret v. Hardie. 59—Brown v. Simis. 60—Paterson v. Keefrey. 61—In re Graefe. 62—Fisher v. Fisher. 63—Whitney v. Lee. 64—Barker v. Barker. 65—Manoliades v. Manoliades. 66—Rinschler v. Nevins. 67—Stausky v. Freedman. 68—Marcus Woodworking Co v. Burlando. 69—Van Schaick v. Van Schaick. 70—Alexander v. Niagara Life Ins Co. 71—In re Kelly. 72, 73—In re Marion. 74—Rush v. Rush. 75, 76—In re City of N Y. (Public Park.) 77—Bryan v. Bryan. 78—Kramer v. Erb. 79—People v. Schmalzbach. 80—Dienst Co v. Collins. 81—City of N Y v. Rector Gas Light Co. 82—People v. Watson. 83—Duffy v. N Y Sewage Disposal Co. 84—Schwartz v. Schwartz. 85—Guarantee Trust Co v. Schwartz. 86—D'Amato v. Silverman. 87—Stiebel v. Grosberg. 88—Moscowitz v. Shatzkin. 89—Warner v. Nelson. 90—Vreeland Bldg Co v. Lothian. 91—Robertson Sales Co v. Spiegel. 92—Goodman Mfg Co v. Barnes. 93—Henkel v. Pierce Co. 94—Bernhard v. Bernhard & Riegel. 95—Werba v. Bayes & Norworth. 96—McKeon v. Cregan. 97—Walz v. Wells Fargo Co. 98—Razinsky v. Korn. 99—Goldberg v. Goldberg. 100, 101—Sergeant v. N Y & H R R R. 102—In re Watson. 103—Sullivan Adv Co v. Klein. 104—Levy v. Schapierer. 105—Paris v. 134th St Co. 107—Powdermaker v. O'Shinsky. 107—Handy v. Mangen. 108—Heymann v. Gumeiner. 109—Co-operative Steam Laundry Assn v. Blankman. 110—Seiff v. Seiff. 111—Horst v. Oregon R R & Nav Co. 112—Same v. Southern Pacific Co. 113—Meyers v. Goidt. 114—Hall v. Cunningham. 115—In re Bains. 116—Martysh v. O'Neill. 117—Thompson Co v. Tolk. 118—Oceanic Pub Co v. Carlton Pub Co. 120—Fogarty v. Fogarty. 121—Goldner v. Smotyner Cong A A. 122—Reich v. Bliss. 123—Reich v. Bliss Bldg. 124—In re N Y Bldg & Banking Co. 125—In re Valentine Av. 126—People v. Frank. 127—Martysh v. O'Neill. 128—People v. Schmalzbach. 129—Blum v. Blum. 130—Ruffine v. Sprague Elec Co. 131—People's Surety Co v. Linehan. 132, 133—Fein v. B H R R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Guy, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 4168—Gaynor v. McSweeney Realty Co. 3461—Jackson v. E & W Const Co. 2138—Horn v. Horn. General calendar. 2282—Ward v. Gow. 3371—Remlein v. Schmidt. 3868—Von Postau v. von Postau.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marcus, J. (Criminal term.) Trial calendar. 1—Ethel Conrad, Lillian Graham.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. 5285—Loew v. Prendergast. 5244—Allen v. Hymes. 5338—Altmark v. Silverstein. 5374—Rubenstein v. Nechalis. 5458—Griggs v. Nevada-Utah Mines. 5251—Consol Agency Co v. Townsley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delany, J. Gilckman v. Bklyn Hts R R. 451—Sferranza v. Bklyn Union El R R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McCall, J. 2931—Dacey v. Shubert Theatrical Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Newburger, J. 3581—City of N Y v. Am Mfg Co. 3360—Schildkrout v. Powers. 1470—Hothwell v. Ebling Brew Co. 3361—Lithauer v. Carnegie Trust Co. 1998—Lynch v. Arnold. 1998¼—Schubert v. same. 3263—Rothstein v. Phila Gas Co. 3291—Moses v. Stern. 3301—Shoneman v. 14th St Store. 2180—Coney v. City of N Y. 3135—Burlingham v. Smathers.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Motion calendar. James Williams, Mary Dunne, Alexander Miller, Henrietta Davis, Hildur Wink, Cordeanio H. Merrill, Bartnett Infants, William W. Lesem, John J. Vogts, Peter Belloni, Thomas G. Sherwood, Francesco Mongibello, John Riegelmann, Harriet S. Huntington, Lena Goodman, Catherine Maher, Maria Maicke, Raphael Lehman, Annie Dwyer, Ellen Walsh, Sigmund Hirsch, David Temmer, Henry Fromme, Ann O'Reilly, Helena McD. Stallo, Benjamin F. Trumpy, Kate Cuffe, John T. Brady, George W. Ealgrove, Mary Ann Peebles, Julian F. Burke, Bertha Eck, Susan B. Nelson, John G. Mohre, Richard Hull, Bridget Donnelly, Bridget McGinnity, William R. Clarkson, Ward McRoberts, Smith Ely, Annie Frasier, (2,) Edmund S. Clark, Adeline F. Sanford. Wills for probate. Bernhardine Gubel, Emmet Densmore, Solomon Heilner, Mary E. Rabert, Charles S. Holstead, Jacob Doll, Margaret L. Zborinsky, Philip Fouquet, Otto Freyberg, Margaret C. Boyle, Bernard O'Neill, Josephine B. Smillie, Gerson Meyer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McAvoy, J. 3543—Thompson v. Alwold Realty Co. 3700—Kalmonowitz v. Sukovice. 3682—Whitney v. Ledgerwood Mfg Co. 3720—Spencer v. Davis. 3733—Fritz v. Associate Constructors and Bldrs. 3688—Ams v. Bossack. 3664—Aronin v. Rutchik. 3564—Elson v. Rosen. 3695—Cronin v. Mooney. 3681—Century Holding Co v. Adams. 3610—Buchman v. Bieler. 3690—Nussbaum v. Santini. 3715—Greyhalt Realty Co v. Kalisher. 3706—Taylor v. Seedman. 3724—Kaufman v. Katz. 3691—Mason Const Co v. Roseno Bros Co.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J. Lederer v. Lederer—Francis W. Pollock. Manley v. Cunningham—J. Campbell Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Zahn v. Zahn—M. Linn Bruce. Swain v. Goldschmitt—James Kearney.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Ross v. Palmieri—Robert A. Maddox.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. Cameron v. Higgins—Charles A. Curtain. Hart v. Barkstrom—James C. Sheldon.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J. Leder v. Leder—Alfred Lederer. Manley v. Cunningham—Robert S. Conklin.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Edward R. Stehl v. Isaac Levy—Melvin G. Palliser, Edward L. Burger v. Fred F. French Co.—Adolph J. Kahn. Robert M. Silverman v. Troy Realty Co., &c.—Robert Schalkenbach. William A. Nash v. John Boyd, Jr.—Harry D. West. Sophie M. Bach v. James Lesowitz—Reid L. Carr. Michael E. Von Schoening v. Wickoff Const. Co.—William Lustgarten. Jefferson Co. Sav. Bank v. Bridget Hare—Albert P. Massey. James B. Kilsheim v. Nicholas Eckert—George B. Halbert. Jacob Baaheim v. Bertha Feldmark—Jacob Bosheim. Charles Reitenberg v. William J. Luhe—Otto C. Sommerich. Julius Horwitz v. William J. Luhe—Otto C. Sommerich. Louis A. Moody v. Ralph P. Blake—W. Spencer Bevins.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J. 285—Brown & ano v. Meyer. 288—Tisdale Lumber Co v. Read Realty Co & ano. 289—Stewart & ano v. Nagle. 294—Phillips v. Phillips. 298—White Fireproof Const Co v. McDonald et al. 306—Simon v. Beebe et al. 311-12-13—Rohde v. Metzer. 316—Broffet v. Eckman. 319—Eckman v. Broffet. 176—Lang v. Seasler. 269—Roche v. City of New York. 271—Reckert v. Becker. Highest number reached on calendar, 323.

COUNTY COURT—Trial of Equity causes—Humphrey, J. Mankahen v. Jack Bldg. Co.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Savidge, furs; Broadway and Thirty-second Street.

Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. B. Bown, carpets and rugs; Hotel Imperial.

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Heer, C. H. Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; W. Brownlow, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Hovey, C. T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss H. T. Barry, ladies' wear; 27 Greene Street.

Steele-Smith Dry Goods Company, Birmingham, Ala.; William Smith, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Grotjean, Lobe & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Makover, piece goods; Hotel Navarre.

Lauter & Karsky Company, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Lauter, jewelry and notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Davis Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; R. E. Davis, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Filene's, William, Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Moore, French and domestic underwear and white skirts; Miss Jones, dressing sacques; C. Biederman, children's juniors, misses' dresses and suits; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

JAMES J. DAVIS.—Whereas Henry L. Davis intends to apply, under the provisions contained in Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure for Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits, which were of James J. Davis, deceased. Now, therefore, pursuant to an order of Honorable Daniel Noble, Surrogate of Queens County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James J. Davis, late of Astoria, Long Island City, Queens County, deceased, to present the same to the Surrogate of Queens County, State of New York, at his office in Jamaica in said County, on or before the 15th day of December, 1911. Dated November 8th, 1911.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF BENJAMIN RYALL, late of Port Jervis, N. Y., deceased:

Whereas, The next of kin of Benjamin Ryall, late of the City of Port Jervis, in the County of Orange, deceased, intend to apply for letters of administration on his estate, and desire to have the penalty of the bond required limited, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure;

You are hereby notified to present your claims to me at my office in the Village of Goshen, in the County of Orange, on or before December 30th, 1911. Dated November 27th, 1911.

JOHN R. SWEENY,
Surrogate of Orange County.

AUCTION SALES.

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will sell to-day, Friday, Dec. 1st, 10:30 A. M., at their salesrooms, 13-15 Lispenard Street, without limit or reserve large staple stock of men's high-grade Merchant Tailoring
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Special inducements will be made for parties who wish to spend the season at this wonderful resort.
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The hotel will be conducted on the most exclusive lines on the American plan.
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SAILINGS FOR
LONDON — PARIS — BREMEN
Prinz Fried. Wilhelm, December 9, at 10 A. M. The last "Christmas Ship" is the Kronprinz Wilhelm, leaving New York December 14, at 10 A. M.
Mediterranean Christmas Ships
Are the Koenig Albert, December 2, and Berlin, December 9, at 11 A. M., stopping at Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.
Cruise to Black Sea and Caucasus. From Genoa April 28 to May 29, 1912—$200 up.
Cruise to Polar Regions. From Bremen July 18 to Aug. 15, 1912—$125 up.
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents
5 Broadway, New York

Cook's Nile Steamers
Cairo to Luxor and the First Cataract.
Egypt.....Dec. 26 | Egypt.....Jan. 10
Arabia.....Jan. 2 | Arabia.....Jan. 23
Rameses the Gt. Jan. 30 | Rameses the Gt. Jan. 30
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for the Second Cataract, Khartoum, Uganda, &c. In addition, Cook's Express Steamers sail every Monday and Friday. Luxurious dahabeahs and special steamers for charter to families and private parties.
Tickets and Tours for Independent Travellers Everywhere, with or without Hotels, etc.
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$10 UP ROUND TRIP FROM NEW YORK
Tours Include Hotels, Excursions, Lowest Rates. Twin Screw S. S. "Bermudian," 10,518 tons Displacement, sails Dec. 2nd, 13th, 23d, Jan'y 3d, 18th, 24th, 31st. Suites de luxe, with private bath; Orchestra; bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy; no steerage. Fastest, newest and only steamer landing passengers at the dock in Hamilton. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Bathing, Sailing and Cycling.
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New S. S. "Guiana" sails Dec. 12th, Jan'y 20th, March 2nd, and other steamer fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara.
For illustrated pamphlets apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 39 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 264 and 553 5th Av., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent, or QUEBEC S. S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

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URANIUM S.S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND PARIS.
1ST CABIN, ALL OUTSIDE, $50.00 & UP.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS
THE LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD
NEW S. S. OLYMPIC SAILS FROM NEW YORK DEC. 9
St. Louis, Dec. 2, 9:30 A. M.
Minneapolis, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.
Finland, Dec. 2, 10:00 A. M.
Adriatic, Dec. 2, 12 noon

American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
St. Louis.....Dec. 2 | New York. (Fri.) Dec. 15
†Olympic (new) Dec. 9, n'n | †Oceanic.....Dec. 16
†White Star Line Steamer.

Atlantic Transport
NEW YORK—LONDON Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minneapolis. Dec. 2, 7:30 AM | Minnehaha...Dec. 16
Minnetonka. Dec. 9, 10:30 AM | Minnewaska. Dec. 23

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
LONDON, PARIS VIA DOVER—ANTWERP.
Finland.....Dec. 2 | Lapland (new)..Dec. 20
Zeeland.....Dec. 13 | Krooniand.....Dec. 27

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
*St. Louis. Dec. 2, 9:30 AM | Oceanic.....Dec. 16
Olympic (new). Dec. 9, n'n | *Philadelphia...Dec. 23
*American Line Steamer.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cedric....Dec. 7, noon | Laurentic.....Dec. 20
Baltic....Dec. 14, noon | Celtic.....Dec. 28

NEW YORK & BOSTON RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria.
Adriatic...Dec. 2, noon | Canopic ....Dec. 12
Cretic....Dec. 8, noon | Adriatic.....Jan. 10

CRUISES WEST INDIES $150 Upward
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Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers and Villefranche
The Largest British Mediterranean Steamers
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Dec. 2—Jan. 10—Jan. 24—Feb. 21—Mar. 6
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S. S. "VICTORIA LUISE" (16,500 TONS)
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78 Days—$325 AND UP.
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To HAMBURG via PLYMOUTH and CHERBOURG.
S.S. KAISERIN AUG. VIC. (25,000 TONS)
SAILS DEC. 12, 11 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
PENNSYLVANIA.....Dec. 2, 2 P. M.
PATRICIA.....Dec. 7, 11 A. M.
†KAISERIN AUG. VIC. Dec. 12, 11 A. M.
*PRES. LINCOLN.....Dec. 21, 9 A. M.
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Special Trip to Italy and EGYPT S. S. Kaiserin Aug. Vic. February 14
Calling at FUNCHAL (12 h'rs), GIBRALTAR (4 h'rs), ALGIERS

Lost

15c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Saturday night, Maxim's, College Inn, or Louis Martin's, gold watch, initials C. H.; solid gold purse, small emerald and ruby; small chain attached to watch, long chain attached to purse; liberal reward, no questions asked. C. F. Hollowell, 25 West 44th St., third floor.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, between Metropolitan Opera House and 42d St., a dull jet beaded bag containing money, &c. Finder may keep money; return bag Mrs. C. R. Deevey, 15 Bay 31st St., Bensonhurst, L. I.

LOST—Small pocketbook on Riverside bus, between 11th and 62d Sts., Nov. 27, 8 o'clock, containing amethyst ring. Reward if returned M. W. Goss, Everybody's Magazine, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

LOST—Pocketbook containing $30 or $40 in bills about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening at 14th St. Subway or on Bronx Park express. Reward return Boyd Fisher, 147 4th Av., New York.

LOST—On Morningside Av., between 117th and 119th Sts., lady's pin, (Mercury wings,) pearls and diamonds; $10 reward. Gregory, 50 Morningside Av.

LOST.—Gold eagle, blue and white ribbon, Society Cincinnati. Liberal reward if return pawn ticket. Chandler Smith, 69 Broad St., New York

LOST.—Waltham watch, diamond on one side, "E. M." on the other; finder gets liberal reward. M. E. M., Hotel Richmond, New York.

LOST—At George M. Cohan Theatre, Thursday, gold mesh bag containing money and railroad tickets. Reward, return to theatre box office.

LOST—Blue leather handbag, containing $18 and letters addressed 20 East 69th St.; liberal reward to finder. Mrs. Attwater, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—Small collar pin, three pearls, two diamond leaves between; reward; between 54th and 75th Sts., 6th and Madison. 49 West 54th.

LOST—Gold watch and pin, monogram "F. T. J." Wednesday morning, between 116th and 125th; reward. F. T. James, 79 East 121st St.

LOST—Brown leather pocketbook. Finder may keep all if he returns keys to Superintendent, 200 West 107th St.

LOST—In bag, watch shell, engraved both sides; return pawn ticket; reward. Kremer, 14th St. Store.

LOST—5th Av., between 42d and 59th St., diamond and emerald drop; reward. K 17 Times.

LOST—Gold owl watch charm, inscribed "Yale Record." Reward return to 121 West 85th.

LOST.—Black handbag on 34th St. crosstown car; reward. Lane, 211 West 109th St.

LOST—Gold barette set with pearls; reward. L 220 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

$5c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

WEDNESDAY.—Boston Terrier, female, about four months; white spot forehead; reward. 302 West 51st St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

$5c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND—Lady's small silver watch, Broadway, Wednesday. Stone, 170 West 83d St.

Business Opportunities

$5c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Owner retiring; excellent opportunity to step right into old-established light manufacturing business always doing steady cash trade; pays good income; experience unnecessary. Inquire Standard 47 Ann St.

$5,000 00 will secure a full one-third guaranteed interest in a business now paying well; additional capital wanted to open a new department with almost unlimited possibilities. L 222 Times Downtown.

Partners secured for sound, reliable enterprises; stores and businesses bought and sold; inspect my lists. P. Rothenstein, 150 Nassau St.

Business Notices

$5c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

LIFE INSURANCE.

If you need insurance and have ever been rejected, consult me. No fee unless policy is secured. Y 48 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

COOK.—Young German or Hungarian; must have city references. Apply 136 West 81st St.

LADIES.—Immediately; new artistic home work; experience unnecessary; good pay. Call 10-3, Apt. 1, 215 West 80th.

ROSETTE MAKERS, also beaders; steady home work; extra pay; experience unnecessary. Martine, 249 West 36th St.

SOLICITOR for well-known commercial school; one who can speak. Howe; excellent opportunity; steady employment. Box Y 51 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for downtown office; state experience and references. L 226 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BE A TRAVELING SALESMAN; earn while you learn; write for particulars of our system. Bradstreet System, Rochester, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED salesman wanted, to handle a fine line of dresses and costumes, for Western and Southern territory. Address K 14 Times.

SALESMAN for New York and Pennsylvania State, Baltimore, and Washington by a popular-priced line of muslin underwear manufacturer; must be thoroughly acquainted with territory; one that commands trade; correspondence confidentially treated. Address Box L 226 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.

We have a fine line of girls' and misses' dresses to give as side line for Pennsylvania and Western States; will also consider resident salesman of Chicago. K 13 Times.

SALESMEN.—Butcher; must have first-class retail store experience; extra Friday and Saturday. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

SOLICITOR, for well-known commercial school; man who can speak Hebrew; excellent opportunity; steady employment. Box Y 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — An expert stenographer wanted; must be rapid and accurate; apply by letter only, stating age, detailed business experience, and salary expected. Arbuckle Brothers, P. O. Box 780, New York City.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, L. I.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—First-class draftsman; thoroughly familiar with wood and steel passenger, elevated, and electric cars. Osgood Bradley Car Company, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced umbrella salesmen by manufacturer with established trade, South, Central West; also New York. Y 52 Times.

WANTED—Experienced umbrella salesman by manufacturer, with established trade, South, Central West, also New York. Y 52 Times.

WANTED—In a small private family butler, capable and experienced; wages $40; state references. K 15 Times.

WANTED—Shipper in warehouse, mechanical rubber goods; state age and experience. M 87 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography and typewriting; moderate salary; good references. Bookkeeper, 89 Delancey St.

COMPANION, &c.—Well educated, refined young lady as lady's companion or child's nurse; experienced in both positions; best references; willing to leave city. Address M. Brown, 126 Elm St., Yonkers, N. Y.

COMPANION.—Educated young lady would like to be companion to child or children during spare time while studying. "Voice," [illegible]

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, written up, examined, closed; statements of profit and loss and financial condition; investigations, Federal tax reports, estate, and other legal accounting Certified, L 217 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up; makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, opens, closes, writes up books; tangled double-entry balanced. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER

wants position advertising manager or copy writer with good business house or with advertising agency handling superior accounts. Original, knowledge types and form, unusually good English, competent to handle special, general, and newspaper advertising of exclusive or technical nature. Exceptional experience and references. Original, P. O. Box 206 Madison Square, New York.

AN INTELLIGENT, temperate, honest man, 36, twelve years' reference, wishes position where those qualities are considered; good education. M 78 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, German, well educated, 5 years' commercial experience, thoroughly acquainted with bookkeeping and office details, desires position with opportunity for advancement. L 218 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG MAN, at present secretary and bookkeeper manufacturing company, seeks opening in an accounting office; highest references. K 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE. X 295 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUTLER, English, experienced, not afraid to work; sober, reliable man; wages moderate. M 89 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Special tourist, wishes position touring or family; best references. Markovitz, Flushing, L. I.

CHURCHES FILLED.—Expert, distinguished Scotch solo organist can be engaged for short period. H 171 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, successful salesman and experienced auditor, seeks position that offers opportunity. M 68 Times.

I WANT A POSITION

where my 15 years' practical experience in the printing and allied trades would be a valuable asset; lay out and prepare copy for pamphlets, catalogues, booklets, &c.; in short, I am fully competent to attend to all printing details; to the firm requiring a man in the above-stated capacity I am prepared to demonstrate my worth in practical and efficient management. L 215 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE, young; competent as cook, butler, valet, desires position where he can get time to study; also able to take entire charge of gentleman's place; three years last position. M. A., 208 East 48th St.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, male, 32, admitted to bar, trained secretary and of broad general experience, desires engagement with opportunity. L 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER (expert) wishes extra work, copy and transcription. R. Sigel, 1,802 Crotona Av., Bronx.

The services of a sober, honest and trustworthy colored lad as chauffeur are offered for the consideration of any private family desiring such help. Fraser, 65 West 139th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Horses, automobiles, garden, poultry; sober; single; reference. K 16 Times.

VACUUM CLEANING.—Carpets, rugs, and furniture by the hour or day; best references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. 'Phone 8235—Harlem.

VISITING MASSEUR.—Expert; let me refer you to some of New York's most prominent physicians and clientele who employ me. Rutzel, Cedarhurst, L. I. Phone 638—W Far Rockaway.

WINDOW AND HOUSE CLEANER.—Hour, day. Acmein, 148 West 53d St. 'Phone 7987 Columbus.

YOUNG MAN, 20, at present employed, seeks responsible position in office with opportunity for selling; also a good bookkeeper and experienced office manager; excellent references. L 219 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with automobile concern; executive experience; first-class stenographer; can operate automobiles; best of reference. M 80 Times.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers, Office Service Co., (Agency,) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 5th Av., Telephone 4,527 Madison Square.—Employment Agency, also cooks, waitresses for dinners, luncheons; day and accommodation help.

At Mrs. Malberg's Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 26th St., formerly 352 4th Av.—Reliable servants for private families. Established 1881.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Swedish, tall, very neat, competent, $22. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av. Tel. 8875 Madison.—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP, all trades, supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. Telephone 1538 Riverside.

COOKS, HOUSEWORKERS, CHAMBERmaids, firemen, porters, elevator boys. Porter's Agency, 142 West 135d. 94 Morningside.

COOK.—Very good; experienced plain cook; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

CRITERION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 341 Columbus Av., Tel. 8468 Schuyler.—Competent servants for private families.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; excellent board; telephone.

44TH ST., 220 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartment, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 798 Bryant

47TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; electric light, steam, telephone.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private [illegible] house, table strictly first-class; telephone; references.

Boarders Wanted

25c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.

Desirable large room, private bath; telephone; exclusive.

50TH ST., 247 WEST.—Room in bachelor apartment; breakfast and dinner; $7; references required. McCormick.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Single and double rooms; first-class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms; table guests; references.

57TH ST., 142 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, private bath; other rooms; excellent table; references; telephone.

57TH ST., 337 WEST.—Large, small rooms private bath; excellent table. Telephone 214 Columbus.

57TH, 409-411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Accommodations, cuisine unsurpassed; board two, $15.00; single, $7.00; Southerners.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Rare opportunity to secure beautiful room, private house, with owner; electric light; private bath; dressing room; South-rn cooking.

68TH ST., 72-74 WEST.—Warm rooms, comfortably furnished, private baths; substantial table; telephone; references.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; baths; families accommodated.

70TH ST., 269 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; 'phone, near Subway; board optional.

72D ST., 172 WEST.—Unusually large, handsome front room; private bath; lavatory; single rooms; references.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive, large, front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private bath; sunny; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, small, medium rooms, suitable for two; parlor dining room; telephone.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Desirable large room, with bath; also small room; excellent table; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Attractive accommodations, single or double; electric lights; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, single and double rooms; private bath; hot water; parlor dining; excellent table; table board; telephone.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large second-story room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Medium and hall, sunny, heated rooms; lavatory, bath; gentlemen; private family.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Room, suitable two; well-kept house; also few table boarders; references.

50-52 WEST 82D.

Attractive rooms; baths; electricity. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one gentleman in refined newly furnished Jewish home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface lines; references exchanged.

87TH ST., 109 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; gentlemen preferred; private family; conveniences; board optional.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests accommodated.

93D, 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Rooms, with board; reasonable rates.

(100TH,) WEST END AV., 828.—Attractive rooms; private modern home; superior board; table guests.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; baths; bachelors, couples; table guests; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable single room; famous table; exceptional social surroundings; references; reasonable; Southerners.

120TH—477 MANHATTAN AV.—Hall rooms, with board, $6; large front also; German cooking.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large double, also single room; excellent board; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Elegant rooms, private baths; electricity; table guests; references; 'phone Audubon 7217.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable rooms, bath adjoining; steam heat, telephone; Subway; references; table guests.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful front room; alcove, lavatory, steam, phone; excellent board optional.

145TH, 412 WEST.—Handsome large room, dressing room; refined house; references exchanged; table guests.

LARGE, light rooms, adjoining bath; swell apartment; excellent table. Tel. 6000 River. Apartment 2 D.

SURPRISING RATES.

Charming rooms, each with private bath, electric light, steam heat, pin room, billiard room; every appointment conducive to good living, including delicious meals at rates which will surprise you; fresh air, crystal water; a new family apartment hotel on the American plan, offering many advantages over your present abode at the same rate you are now paying; 35 minutes from Herald Square. Its location furnished free at my office, Room 82, No. 4 West 33d St., opposite the Waldorf. V. K. Garland.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Corner Washington Square.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; private baths; excellent cuisine; most comfortable boarding house in city.

East Side.

16TH ST., 182 EAST.—Large room; southern exposure; hot water, heat; 2 gentlemen; references.

44TH ST., 14 EAST.—One double room, second floor; southern exposure; table guests.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Fine large and single rooms, suites or separate; elevator; steam heat; parlor dining room; excellent table; Americans.

IRVING PLACE, 58, GRAMERCY DISTRICT. —Nicholas Fish mansion; attractive those desiring quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast in rooms; references.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 839, (70th St.)—Large and small rooms with board in handsome private house; unusual service; breakfast in rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 694-696.—Single and double rooms, with first-class board; parlor dining.

Country Board

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

New Jersey.

Orange Mountain Station, N. J.—English couple would like two or three people; private bath, electricity. Telephone 671 Orange. Well heated; moderate; delightful environment. Irvine, 83 East Clark Place.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms; bachelors; sunny basement, suitable studio, students; electricity; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Very desirable, well furnished rooms, adjoining bath, for gentlemen.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Very large, sunny, beautifully furnished front room; also large back parlor.

84TH ST., 253 WEST, (The Willena.)—Clean, quiet, refined; steam, running water; $4.

42D ST., 822 WEST.—Clean kept, elegantly furnished rooms; tiled bath; $2 upwards; gentlemen. Hughes.

47TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful, furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; electric light, steam heat, telephone.

48TH, 107 WEST. — Desirable hall room in strictly first-class private house; gentlemen; references.

65TH ST., 5 WEST, C. P. W.—Parlor and bedroom, bath, private phone; steam heat; ground floor; Subway, "L," 6th, 8th Broadway cars; reference given and required; family of three. Hanshe.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH, 64 WEST.—Desirable floor; private bath; single, adjoining; gentlemen, married couples; telephone; references.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large single room; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

262 WEST 70TH.

Medium-sized, sunny room; bath adjoining.

71ST ST., 73 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny room; bath; hot water; well heated; $6 weekly.

71ST, 351 WEST.—Homelike bachelor apartments; private bath; front, single room; $4.50. Columbus 2317.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Handsomely, newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone; hot water guaranteed.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; baths; southern exposure; Subway express, "L."

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms, suitable two; convenient all cars; telephone; reasonable; references.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room and floor for physician or specialist; select neighborhood.

76TH ST., 253 WEST.—Newly furnished room, twin beds; private bath; single room; private house; references; gentlemen.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny room in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large second-floor room; newly furnished; immense closets; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Desirable room; attractive neighborhood; all conveniences; phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electric light; also large hall room; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 172 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; clean; breakfast if desired; call evening. Churchill.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, second floor, single or en suite; southern exposure; moderate.

81ST ST., 174 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; southern exposure; use of kitchen; one flight.

82D ST., 47 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms will be offered to those appreciating cleanliness and attention in quiet American home; exceptional terms for Winter.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large room and bath; southern exposure, electric lights, telephone; reasonable rates.

82D ST., 78 WEST.—Newly furnished room, running water, steam heat, telephone; reasonable. Meeham.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting baths, also single; clean well-kept house; references.

83D, 127 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable studio or family; small rooms; refined; moderate.

84TH ST., 124 WEST.—Nice, clean, comfortable rooms, heated, near bath, $3, $2.50; private. Hoffmann.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Back parlor, with extension, or parlor floor, for physician's office; also fine large second floor front room; reasonable.

90TH, 261 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, southern exposure; running water; electricity; private home.

92D ST., 294 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; high-class apartment. Hunter.

92D ST., 51 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

96TH ST., 168 WEST.—Large and small rooms, heated, running water; ground floor; moderate. Moody

97TH ST., (West of Broadway.)—Select two-room suite; high-class elevator apartment; every comfort and convenience. Telephone 6780 River. Apartment 1B.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; southern exposure; running water, steam heated; $3.

102D ST., 802 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; all conveniences; home comforts; telephone.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; elevator; private family; references. Apartment 35.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High class elevator apartment; attractive room, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Richly furnished room; private bath; also room southerly exposure. Keith.

118TH ST., 535 WEST.—Bright, cosey room; all conveniences. Apartment 61.

114TH ST., 500 WEST.—Attractive warm outside room overlooking university campus; private telephone; moderate. Dingleman.

115TH ST., 408 WEST.—Very desirable and completely furnished; all conveniences. Apt. No. 8.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; kitchen; housekeeping suite; elevator, Subway. Smith.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with kitchen, if preferred; elevator; reasonable. Call Apt. 1.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Comfortable, quiet room; attractive, generous board; table guests accommodated. Kerker.

122D ST., 509 WEST.—Attractive modern, outside suite; single rooms; shower; elevator; board optional. Howell.

123D ST., 520 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms, second floor, $2.50 to $3.50; exclusive lavatory. Beach.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—High-class outside rooms; running water; river view; meal accommodations. Pierson.

CLAREMONT AV., 189.—Attractive, warm, comfortable rooms; elevator; gentlemen, business girls; references. Apt. 82.

WAVERLY PLACE, 102.—Nicely furnished front room, with improvements; seen mornings or evenings. Brown.

WEST END AV., 562.

Beautifully furnished, double room; also smaller room; all conveniences; 86th St. Subway.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view Stuyvesant Park; references; telephone; steam heat; breakfast optional.

19TH ST., 126 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, for bachelors; permanent tenants; desire references. Apply Hardy.

21ST ST., 189 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms without board; steam heat; references.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; PRIVATE HOUSE; REFERENCES.

31ST ST., 117 EAST.—In attractive house, two blocks from Subway; four bedrooms, smoker, and bathroom; suitable for men.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Nicely furnished single rooms for gentlemen; well-kept house; telephone; reference.

35TH ST., 15 EAST.

Attractive, large room; all conveniences.

45TH ST., 22 EAST.

Rooms, bath; furnished, unfurnished; gentlemen; private house.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; gentlemen; references.

59TH ST., 56 EAST.—Room, with private bath and hallboy service, at reasonable and attractive rates. Roland.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; light rooms, steam heat, porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

ATTRACTIVE south room; private house; large garden; no other roomers; gentleman preferred, 90th and 5th Av.; references. Phone 7493 Lenox.

LEXINGTON AV., 622.—Extra large, small, scrupulously clean, well-heated rooms; running water, hot, cold.

MADISON AV., 269, (Near 39th St.)—Two nicely furnished single rooms; gentlemen only.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

Gentleman desires room (heated) in vicinity of the Fifties, with private family, with or without board; terms moderate. Address Martin, 478 Washington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN desires alcove room, breakfast, modern conveniences, 23d to 96th St.; give description; state price. M 85 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

50th St., 77 West.—Unfurnished rooms; private house; bachelors; all conveniences; references.

THREE rooms; bath; private house; $33; couple at business desired; references. H 100 Times.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

Sublet Elevator House,
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Seven-room apartment; rent, $75.
Sacrifice $60 to Oct. 1, 1912.
SOPHIAN, 220 West 107th St.

At 50th St.—882 6th Av., six rooms, range, laundry, tubs; to private family only; rent $28.

East Side.

19TH, 113 EAST.—Studio and bachelor apartment; private bath; steam, electricity; north light; adjacent to National Arts; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

An apartment for a bachelor; between 23d St. and 60th St.; in good neighborhood; must have living room, two bedrooms, dining room, and kitchenette; highest reference given. H 66 Times.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

28TH ST., 42 EAST.—At Subway; parlor, bedroom; bath; weekly rates, with or without board.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

95th St., 46 and 48 West.—Three-story and basement private dwellings for rent; open for inspection. W. J. Taylor, 5 East 42d St.

For Sale

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

25 Telephone booths, double sound proof oak and mahogany; also 3 Directors' tables, several roll top desks; office partitions. Budd & Co., 73 Spring St., near Subway Station.

Great Bargain.—Furniture at 1-2 value. 2 to 2:30 o'clock Dec. 1 to Dec 5, 131 East 19th St.

Three rolltop desks, chairs, &c. Lee Brothers Storage and Van Co., 210 East 125th St.

Pianos and Organs

25c. a line 1 time; 69c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

Knabe mahogany upright piano, like new; will sell at great sacrifice. 316 West 42d.

Musical.

20c. a line 1 time; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

WANTED—A chorus bass who reads music; salary. Organist, 46 Times.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Choirmaster, 45 Times.

Real Estate For Sale or To Let

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Manhattan.

Six-story corner factory, with steam power, 12th, near Hudson; 20,000 feet; light; strong floors; price $52,000; mortgage $30,000; second mortgage arranged; rental $5,940. Duross, 155 West 14th.

122D ST., 174 EAST.—Bargain, 5-story double flat; all light; rent $2,400; price $21,250. Brettell, 184 East 123d St.

Richmond.

Staten Island factory site, 5¾ acres, on B. & O. R. R.; suitable automobile or other industry; $3,500. 45 Broadway, Room 157, Manhattan.

Westchester.

SCARSDALE.—Plot 75x100; eight minutes' walk from station; high ground; sacrifice at $1,050; easy terms. Appell, 16 East 42d St.

New Jersey.

At Edgewater, near ferry, 5c. fare, new brick house; steam heat, modern improvements; first story and basement has 8 rooms; second story, 6 rooms and bath. Will rent whole house for boarding house, or will take $25 for 2d floor and $35 for first and basement. Write or call A. W. Dexter, office corner of Grant Av. and Public Service Trolley, Grantwood, N. J.

Old-fashioned house, with ample grounds, suitable for raising chickens, &c.; has steam heat, hot water and bath; splendid location on Hudson, with 5c. fare to city; moderate price and terms. M 18 Times.

Bargain.—Fine Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; 5 acres, beautiful shade trees; 10 minutes' walk station; will exchange; particulars. Quackenbush, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton St., N. Y.

Fine large private or boarding house in commuting district, at a very reasonable rent; all conveniences; adjacent to station; neighborhood attractive. Send for circular to 7 East 80th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of EUGENE WALTER, Alleged Bankrupt.

To all the creditors of the above named estate and to all whom it may concern:

Please take notice, that pursuant to the order of this court, the receiver herein will sell the assets and effects of this estate, consisting of pictures, paintings, fixtures, tables, chairs, glassware, and other articles appurtenant to and used in a restaurant, together with the good will of the said Eugene Walter's business, which property is now on the premises No. 26 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Said property will be sold free and clear of all liens, and may be inspected on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, November 28, 29, and 30th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., at said place of business.

Sealed bids for said property will be received by the receiver at his office, No. 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan, New York City, on Saturday, December 2d, 1911, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The receiver is authorized to reject any or all bids, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for 10% of the amount of said bid.

In the event that no satisfactory bid is received or accepted by the receiver, this estate will be sold at public auction by the receiver through Charles Shongood, Official Auctioneer, on the premises, No. 26 South William Street, Manhattan, New York City, on December 4, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York City, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1911.
FRANCIS H. GRIFFIN,
Receiver.

HENRY L. RUPERT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE MATTER OF ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, CHARLES FORTWENGLER, MARIE FORTWENGLER, and ADELE MORAN, a copartnership doing business under the name of FORTWENGLER, bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, entered November 24th, 1911, written competitive sealed bids will be received at the office of Clifford G. Ludvigh, at 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, receiver herein, on Friday, December 1st, 1911, at 3 P. M. of said day, for the good-will and property, assets, and effects of the bankrupt above named, consisting of tables, chairs, linen, crockery, silverware, kitchen equipment, &c., now in the premises at 47-49 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The receiver reserves the right to reject all bids.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver,
31 Nassau St.

CARREL & HENKEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 64 William St.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PEOPLE'S 1C. TO 25C. DEPARTMENT STORES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the abovenamed bankrupt, consisting of a stock of notions, dry and fancy goods, hardware, crockery, underwear, hosiery, hats, jewelry, fixtures, counters, cash registers, safe, and showcases will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the bankrupt's premises, No. 657 Tenth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1911, at 2 P. M.

The property may be inspected at the aforesaid address two days prior to the day of the sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, November 29th, 1911.
WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Receiver.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SCHACK and HARRY SCHACK, composing the firm of M. SCHACK & SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 4th, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 540 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large line automobile scarfs, silk handkerchiefs, aprons, laces, embroideries, chiffons, lawn, ribbons, ladies' neckwear, ruchings, ruffings, handkerchiefs, wraps, shawls, raw material, machines, motor, safe, fixtures, &c.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of UNION EQUIPMENT & BRONZE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell on the 18th day of December, 1911, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises of the said bankrupt, at Rutherford, in the State of New Jersey, the personal property and assets of the said bankrupt, consisting of engine, boiler, machinery, lathes, polishing machines, circular saw, milling machine, workbenches, tables, tools, and a stock of metal, belts, pulleys, &c.

CHARLES A. HAUCK, Trustee.

HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Trustee, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS J. LANG and ARTHUR MISSING, individ

DAY OF FEASTING FOR ALL NEW YORK

All Public and Private Institutions Celebrate Thanksgiving In Lavish Fashion.

THRONGS AT THE CHURCHES

City's Wards and All Prisoners Dine Much Like Those on Whom Fortune Smiles.

Many thousands of turkeys were sacrificed yesterday to make a Thanksgiving holiday. No public or private institution, charitable or penal, seems to have been passed by. In all the hospitals, public and private, the day was celebrated with as good dinners as the doctors, with generous dispositions and well-stretched consciences, would allow.

Charitable folk were early at the various institutions of the city, doing everything in their power to brighten them for the Thanksgiving Day at least. Nor was the Bowery unmarked by signs of cheer and good things for the wayfarer. At the Bowery Mission and Salvation Army headquarters the poor man was not forgotten, and many hundreds of the homeless were fed by the city at the Municipal Lodging House.

In none of the institutions for men and women on Blackwell's Island or for children on Randall's Island was there any lack of good things to eat, and in most cases turkey was served, with chicken, pork, celery, mince pie and apples as added delicacies.

In many of the important churches of the city special Thanksgiving services were held, with throngs of worshippers in attendance. At St. Patrick's Cathedral Mgr. Lavelle referred to Cardinal Farley's elevation as a cause for special thanksgiving among the Catholics of this country. Other largely attended services were held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, where Canon R. E. Jones preached, and in Trinity and St. Paul's chapel.

The weather was perfect for a general celebration, with the skies cloudless and the air crisp and cold, sending pedestrians along with springy steps.

Aside from the theatres, in which special matinées, as well as the usual evening performances, were held, the churches and athletic fields, there were no large gatherings. There were no accidents of moment to mar the day, which for many meant happy reunions in the quiet of the home circle.

Thanksgiving was observed among the immigrants on Ellis Island as in former years, with a turkey dinner and an abundance of good humor. Commissioner of Immigration Williams gave an order for the entertainment of the men, women, and children on the island.

Chicken soup, turkey and cranberry sauce, rice pudding and pie, tea and coffee, with crackers and milk for the children who are not old enough for turkey, were all on the special bill of fare, printed in divers languages and hung on the wall for the occasion.

The New York Philanthropic Society (Inc.) began serving a Thanksgiving dinner at 6 A. M., and continued up to 1 P. M. at the stand at the entrance to the Tombs, in Centre Street, to poor and homeless applicants. Other meals were served by the society in different parts of the city on the usual free ticket of 10 cents.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES.

Special Mass at St. Patrick's for the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Thanksgiving services at St. Patrick's Cathedral were held especially for members of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Gerard H. Huntman, chaplain of the Manhattanville Council, the Rev. John D. Roach, chaplain of District No. 3, preaching the sermon.

Mgr. Lavelle, welcoming the legion, said the elevation of Archbishop Farley to the Cardinalate was one of the causes of a happy day in American Catholicism. He added:

"It is an honor to each of us as much as it is to Archbishop Farley. And it is proper to mention the words of the Pope to Archbishop Farley, as I read them in the morning paper of the account from Rome, for they are important. The Pope said: 'You come from a country that holds out open arms to all peoples of the world, and the country which makes laws for the enlightenment of all the world.'

"It is nothing for us to be conceited about, to feel puffed up; it means a great responsibility for us. It means new inspiration to mission work in the United States, and no one can say from any existing record how far the limits of renewed mission work may go."

Preaching at Trinity Church, the Vicar, the Rev. Caleb R. Stetson, who leaves today to become rector of St. Mark's Church, Washington, said Thanksgiving was lost to people in the cities. They do not appreciate the blessings of an abundant harvest, the people of the farms do, he said.

THE DAY IN THE HOSPITALS.

All Patients Share in the Spirit of the Occasion.

Thanksgiving was a day of enjoyment in the different hospitals of the city, and no one, perhaps, entered into its spirit more cheerfully than did the hundreds of patients and inmates of the various institutions. At Roosevelt Hospital 175 of the convalescents were served with a turkey dinner by seventy-five nurses, who attended them either in the dining room or at their beds.

Thanksgiving dinner was prepared for sixty patients at the General Memorial Hospital, all of whom were served in bed from trays. At the Red Cross Hospital there were twenty-nine inmates who were allowed to feast upon turkey, cranberry sauce, vegetables, and other things.

The hospital staff and their friends were in charge of the feast served in the different wards of Bellevue, to most of the 1,026 patients who were present at a reception later in the afternoon. Many of the patients had attended a dance in the amusement hall in the morning.

At the New York Catholic Protectory in Westchester, 2,500 boys and girls first celebrated the day with mass before breakfast, and later in the morning enjoyed a band concert. For Thanksgiving dinner they had turkey, pie, ice cream, and other delicacies. The tables were loaded with 900 pounds of turkey and 1,500 pounds of chicken. In the afternoon the boys with their parents and friends saw a moving picture show, while the girls were entertained the same way in the evening.

Two hundred little cripples were amply provided for at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children, having their dinner served for them in the big dining hall by the teachers, nurses, and orderlies of the place. Some of them were wheeled to the tables and many of the little cripples had to be fed by the waiters while lying in their chairs. The dinner for the little cripples consisted of turkey, ice cream, cake, and cider.

JOY FOR UNFORTUNATES.

City's Wards and Its Derelicts Provided with a Holiday Feast.

Thanksgiving Day meant much to Blackwell's Island. It is estimated that not less than 10,000 persons who are the city's charges under Commissioner of Charities Drummond and Commissioner of Correction Whitney were feasted and entertained.

Commissioner Drummond, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gumberg of Pittsburgh, was an early visitor to Blackwell's Island. Mr. Gumberg, who is Director of Charities in the Smoky City, came here purposely to see how this city treats its dependents on a day like Thanksgiving.

At the City Hospital Commissioner Drummond had provided turkey for the patients with other good and special things which go to trim a Thanksgiving Day meal. In the Metropolitan Hospital 1,583 patients had turkey dinners in the different wards, while 317 patients in the tuberculosis wards, said to be the largest in this country, enjoyed a similar feast.

Supt. Roberts of the City Home saw that the 3,800 men and women under his care had an ample and cheerful dinner of good things, while at the branch of the home in Richmond 964 more had cause for rejoicing.

In the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island the 1,250 prisoners, of whom 76 are women, not only had a good dinner, but were entertained by some of the best headliners in vaudeville taken over from Manhattan by Percy Williams, the theatrical manager. While the vaudeville features were in full blast Mr. Williams presented each of the male prisoners with a cigar and each of the women prisoners with a box of bonbons. Commissioner of Correction Whitney, with several of his subordinates, and some other city officials, attended the dinner and entertainment to see that everything passed off pleasantly.

Nearly 750 men and women inmates of the Work House and the City Reformatory and its branches on Hart's Island partook of just such a feast as the city provided for all its dependents.

Dr. Knapp and a corps of assistants saw to it that the day had some bright spots in it for the inmates of the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island. In addition to a tempting dinner in the various wards there were concerts which every one seemed greatly to enjoy.

More than 1,600 children in the New York City Hospital and School on Randall's Island enjoyed themselves at a feast on turkey, pies, and ice cream.

It was open house day at the Municipal Lodging House in East Twenty-third Street. Here not less than 1,500 of the flotsam and jetsam of metropolitan life received, in most cases, the first square meal in weeks, if not months. The line before the door when noon, the dinner hour, approached, reached from the building to East River, some squares away. Dinner squads of about 100 each were taken into the building at a time. Every hungry one had his fill.

The sixty male and forty female prisoners in the Jefferson Market Court Prison, under the direction of Keeper James McGinn, had an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner consisting of turkey, chicken, pork, cranberry sauce, celery, mince pie, and apples. After the dinner the men were handed cigars and the women a box of candy each. Warden Malon, two matrons, and several keepers were at the dinner and ate with the prisoners.

TURKEY DINNERS FOR POOR.

Charitable Homes, Too, Good to Children—Great Bill for Newsboys.

Thanksgiving Day of this year will long be remembered by children in many of the church or charitable homes of the city. The day was packed full of exercises and entertainments, to say nothing of a good dinner, at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Avenue and 137th Street. After religious services, attended by 1,200 boys and girls, and conducted by Supt. Solomon Loewenstein, a drill by the regiment of boys took place in the two-acre square adjoining the institution. There was stirring music by the boys' band and drum and bugle corps, and fully 1,000 persons looked on while the youngsters went through their tactical movements. A turkey dinner was served at 12:30 o'clock, followed by games in the afternoon and moving pictures in the evening.

At the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids at 138th Street and Broadway the 290 patients had the morning services read to them in the chapel of the home by the Rev. William H. Harris, pastor of the Temple Israel of Harlem. At 12:30 dinner was served, including turkey and all the fixings.

Mrs. Hulda Solomon and Miss Arbacher superintended the dinner given to the poor of the neighborhood at the Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service at 318 East Eighty-second Street. Those dependents who applied at the home had a splendid turkey dinner.

After the dinner the poor of the neighborhood who could not come to the Sisterhood house were provided with a turkey dinner in their homes. These dinners, in baskets, were carried to the unfortunates by the ladies of the Sisterhood.

The Newsboys' Home in Duane Street was lively about dinner time. About 250 youngsters ate until Supt. Fisher declared he was sure their legs were hollow. This is what they devoured: 250 pounds of turkey, 1 barrel of potatoes, 1 barrel of turnips, 50 bunches of celery, 50 quarts of cranberries, 15 quarts of ice cream, 100 mince pies, and 800 rolls.

For once the building was not thrown open to all who came and said they were newsboys, but to those whom the leaders invited, and Supt. Fisher said the new plan worked much better.

The Sunday & Kindergarten Association, 71 Centre Street, fed more than 100 children of the east side. Among those subscribing for the dinner were Mrs. John R. Drexel, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, George J. Gould, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Prince Giovanni del Drago, and ex-Sheriff Thomas Foley.

The Bowery, in its eagerness for 5-cent turkey dinners, came near swamping the Bowery Y. M. C. A. Seven hundred pounds of turkey, with plentiful cranberry trimmings, were served to more than 700 individuals, and still the unfed looked intently in.

Another turkey dinner was being served a little further up the Bowery, near Bleecker Street, where the Florence Crittenden Home is located, while at the God's Providence Home, 330 Broome Street, more than 1,200 regulation Thanksgiving dinners were served to needy persons. This place, and St. Barnabas's House, at 302 Mulberry Street, were the distributing points for the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. Deaconess Mather superintended the serving of dinners, and was assisted by fifty young women from the Teachers' College and St. Maith's Home. Mrs. Anna Hargreaves, a missionary from the Philippines, was an interested spectator at the dinner.

HOST TO HOMELESS BOYS.

W. Emlen Roosevelt Dines One Hundred at the Boys' Hotel.

W. Emlen Roosevelt was host at a dinner given last night in the West Side Boys' Hotel to 100 homeless boys. The boys were gathered in from the streets. Mostly they were youngsters who had come to the city without any adequate idea of the difficulties of obtaining work here and with a willingness to work if afforded an opportunity.

Following their dinner of turkey and plenty of other things to go with it the boys formed a vaudeville troupe, which performed for two hours. C. P. Fisher, Superintendent of the Boys' Hotel, which is operated by the Children's Aid Society, spoke to the youngsters on the need for keeping away from evil places while struggling for a foothold in their new environment.

AT THE LONDON EMBASSY.

Ambassador Reid Raps the Unsatisfied American Who Is Critical.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, to-night presided over and made the principal speech at the Thanksgiving Day dinner of the American Society at the Savoy Hotel. Three hundred persons sat down to table. Among the speakers were the Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson of The Daily Telegraph, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, Sir George R. Askwith, Anthony Hope Hawkins, R. Newton Crane, and F. C. Vanduser of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Reid said:

"There are only two kinds of Americans who will not respond to our toast and be better for the grateful and inspiring temper of the day. One is the class that is never satisfied with its own country and always is eager to tell how much better they do everything abroad. It seems they think that all American politics are a mass of corruption; that most American business is a cross between gambling and grand larceny; that most of our public men have their price; that all American newspapers are beneath contempt because they print principally the things in which their readers are interested; that American education is a failure because it is too popular, and find the conduct of Congress unworthy because it is not up to the standard of the House of Commons, and mourn that we can never have civil service like the British or highly organized departments like the French, economic experts like the Germans or a Diplomatic Service that has any duties save to smooth the path for fair dames who wish to bestow their republican society on royal courts."

He described the other and equally unimportant class as frequenting the hotels of Europe, unable to talk the language of the people, and as thinking the Old World had nothing to teach Americans, and that "the good old United States is good enough for him."

Continuing, Mr. Reid said:

"Throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa there are wars or rumors of wars. Even this great and powerful empire, in whose capital we are gathered, has its moments of painful anxiety."

While the United States was not without cares, Mr. Reid said, no country in the last century had greater prosperity, higher wages for labor, or a surer return for capital.

"We look around and see no enemy," the Ambassador continued. "We look home and see our vast population living peacefully under the sway of an able and upright President whom it chose and trusts and under a Government it created; and we contemplate with composure the near approach of the regular period when the people can change both if they wish."

TAFTS ATTEND PEACE MASS.

Gibbons Present at Thanksgiving Service to Further Latin-American Amity

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The President and Mrs. Taft attended a Thanksgiving service at St. Patrick's Church this morning. Cardinal Gibbons assisted. The occasion was a mass for peace, arranged by the rector of the church, Mgr. Russell, for the officials of the Pan-American Union.

The programme included several musical numbers, a special prayer for the authorities, recited by both laity and clergy, and a sermon on universal peace by the Right Rev. P. J. Donahue, D. D., Bishop of Wheeling.

The interior decorations were symbolic of the occasion, the large pillars being draped with the flags of the various Latin-American States and with the Stars and Stripes. The pews reserved for the President, the Cabinet, and the Latin-American diplomats were similarly decorated. Cardinal Gibbons, attended by the Rev. James A. Burns, D. D., of the Catholic University, occupied a crimson-draped throne to the left of the altar.

The President and Mrs. Taft, accompanied by Capt. Archibald Butt, who was in full uniform, were met at the door by Mgr. Russell, who escorted the Executive party to its pew. Others present, in addition to the Pan-American diplomats and their families and members of the Cabinet, were Chief Justice and Mrs. White, Judge Martin A. Knapp, John Barrett, and Senator Cummins and Mrs. Cummins. After the service Mgr. Russell entertained the male members of the congregation at luncheon at the rectory.

The President and Mrs. Taft took a long walk this afternoon, and this evening dined at home with their daughter and her young guests.

To-morrow evening they will give a theatre party for the visitors, who will return to Bryn Mawr on Saturday.

A New ARROW Notch COLLAR
Easy to put on, easy to take off, easy to tie the tie in.
Cluett, Peabody & Company, Makers, Troy, N. Y.

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Styles worth "coming miles" to see.
Low heel, flat toe—wide shank.
Russet Shoes, $3.98
Lace and Button
Wonderful Value Worth $6.00
On new English flat last.

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an overlot from Nesmith Shoe Co.
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"RalstonHealth" (samples) $2.60
Russet, Black Calf and Patent Leather

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Handkerchiefs For Christmas Gifts
Every One Pure Linen

But something more than sterling quality of fabric is demanded of the Handkerchiefs which find a place upon our shelves. Each one is chosen with due regard for beauty of pattern, fineness of handiwork and general excellence. We mention the following miscellaneous styles suitable for gifts:

Armenian Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs—One corner embroidered, 50c each.
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Swiss Hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50c, 75c, $1.00 each and up.
Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 each.
Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 each.
Men's Corded and Tape Effects, 25 different designs, 50c each.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
5th Ave. & 34th St., Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

"Clothes From Maker to Wearer"

"Do You Know How to Get to Walker St.?"---Moe Levy

Most of the big clothing stores are situated on the great thoroughfares so convenient to reach—"The best berries are found far from the roadside."—Moe Levy's store is on Walker Street.

I save thousands of dollars a year in rent by being located on Walker Street. If the building that I occupy was situated on one of the great thoroughfares, I would be forced to add at least 10% to my present prices. As I manufacture all the clothes I sell, I save you the profit that the regular retailer has to pay to the wholesale manufacturer. These two great savings enable me to undersell the regular retailer by at least one-third.—Learn the way to my store—it's the way to save ⅓ of your clothes money.

Take the Subway to Canal Street Station, walk one block East to 119-125 Walker Street. If the Subway is not convenient, take the 2d or 3d Ave. "L" or surface cars to Canal Street and walk West—or take the Sixth Ave. "L" to Franklin Street—or Madison Ave. surface car to Walker Street and walk 100 feet East—take the Sixth or Eighth Ave. surface cars to Walker Street and walk four blocks East—or the Broadway, Columbus or Lenox Ave. surface cars to Walker Street and walk three blocks East.

$25 Overcoats at $15

This is not a sale nor a bolstered price argument. It's an actual value based on the comparison of my $15 clothes with those shown by the regular retailer at $25.

The man who doubts my ability to sell a $25 Overcoat at $15 is first cousin to the chaps who refused to listen to the proof of Columbus that the earth is round. I will admit that it is easier to make claims than make good, but if I didn't make good my claims I couldn't have stayed in business nearly thirty years. In order to draw you to my Walker Street Store I must pay you—I must make it worth while to you—I simply *must* give greater values than any other clothier in town. This $15 value is an example of my claims.

My $15 line includes thirty-two of the smartest styles, ninety-four different beautiful fabrics in rough and smooth effects. I could use a page describing the beauty of these garments, but the main fact is, they're $25 Suits and Overcoats and I'm selling them at $15.

Open Evenings Until 9 o'clock
Moe Levy
Open Saturdays Until 11 P. M.
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Your health is as precious as a diamond. Keep yourself in good health by wearing

Guaranteed Non-Irritating and Non-Shrinkable. Made in every size for man and boy, and prices as low as $1. per garment. One-half as much as imported.

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$18.00
THIS is the disposal price of some Hart, Schaffner & Marx $35, $30, $28 and $25 Suits and Overcoats. It is not a prepared-for sale—merely a disposal of broken lines.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th Sts. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. AROUND the WORLD Evgs. NEXT } The Imperial Russian SUN. } BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA. { Pop. Prices. Seats Now.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way and 6th Av. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-m'w 2:15.
THE IRISH PLAYERS
To-night & Sat. Mat. & Night, "The Building Fund," "Kathleen ni Houlihan" & "The Workhouse Ward." Nxt.Wk.—seats now—Mon., Tues., Wed. & Wed.Mat., "Riders to the Sea" & "The Mineral Workers"; Rest of Week: "The Rising of the Moon" & "The Playboy."

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ., B'way & 35th. Ev. 8:15. Last 3 Times. Mat. To-m'w. THE Wife Hunters with Emma Carus. Begin-ning WED., DEC. 6 Seats Now. GRACE LA RUE in a new comedy operetta, BETSY.

Playhouse 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone 2628 Bry. Evs. 8:10. Matinee To-morrow 2:10.
Bought and Paid For
THE BIGGEST PLAY OF OUR TIME.

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
Bunty Pulls the Strings

BROADWAY B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
LEW FIELDS Presents THE NEVER HOMES

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evgs. 8:10. Matinee To-morrow 2:10.
LAST 3 TIMES The Kiss Waltz

Begin-ning THURS., DEC. 7 Thomas W. Ryley's New Production of London's Reigning Musical Play, PEGGY Seats Now.

LYRIC 42d St., West of Broadway. Phone 5216 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"EXHILARATING." —WORLD.
MATINEE TO-MORROW at 2:15.
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers THE MERRY FRANCO-SCOTTISH OPERETTA.
"LITTLE BOY BLUE"
DIFFERENT FROM ANYTHING NEW YORK HAS EVER SEEN
"There is a great deal of dash and go about the performance."—*Times.*
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"A real musical success."—*Journal of Commerce.*
"The last scene in the highlands of Scotland with countless lads and lassies in native costumes and the misty hills beyond furnish the spectacular ensemble that may be expected of a Savage production."—*Eve. Mail.*

CENTURY (Formerly New Theatre) 62d and 8th Ave. Phone 8800 Col. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 Sharp.
THE 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD.
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH
Prices 50c to $2.50. Seats on sale to Dec. 30.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
GEORGE ARLISS in DISRAELI
"Triumph for author and actor."—Eve. Sun.

GEO. M. Cohan Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15
10,000 People turned away yesterday.
COHAN and his own Company in THE HIT THAT GETS TO BE A BIGGER HIT EVERY DAY.
The Little Millionaire.

ASTOR B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. Mat. Wed., 50c-$1.50.
LOOK WHERE YOU ARE GOING!
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK and Red Widow make this old world brighter every day.
THE Seats Selling 10 Weeks in Advance.

GRAND Opera Ho. 23 St., 8 Av. Mat. TO-MOR. ALICE LLOYD, "Little Miss Fix-It." Next Mon., Mrs. Fiske in Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 8, KOENIGSKINDER. Mmes. Farrar, Wickham, Fornia; MM. Jadlowker, Goritz, Reiss, Didur. Conductor Hertz.
SAT. MAT. at 2—AIDA. Mmes. Rappold, Matzenauer, Sparkes; MM. Caruso, Amato, Didur, Bada. Conductor, Toscanini.
SAT. EVG. at 8:15, at POP. PRICES—LA BOHEME. Mmes. Gluck, Alten; MM. Martin, Scotti, Rossi, Pinnera. Conductor, Sturani.
SUN. EVG. at 8:30—POP. PRICE CONCERT. Soloists: Ernestine SCHUMANN-HEINK, Mme. Fornia; Mr. Wall. Entire Orch. Cond., Pasternack.
NEXT WEEK: MON. EVG. at 8, FAGLIACCI. Mme. Gluck; MM. Caruso, Amato, Gilly. Cond., Sturani; preceded by HAENSEL und GRETEL. Mmes. Alten, Mattfeld, Wickham; MM. Reiss, Goritz. Con., Hertz.
WED. EVG. at 7:45—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Matzenauer; MM. Jadlowker, Weil, Griswold, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz.
THURS. EVG. at 8—LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Destinn, Ortidge, Wickham; MM. Caruso, Amato, de Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini.
FRI. EVG. at 8:15—MADAMA BUTTERFLY. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Martin, Scotti, Bada, Audisio, Begue. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Society of New York,
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
THE CENTURY THEATRE,
Next Sunday Aft., Dec. 3, at 3,
TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.
5th Symphony & Selections, "Eugene Onegin."
Miss Florence Hinkle, Soprano.
Mr. John Barnes Wells, Tenor.
Seats 50 cts. to $2 at Box Office and 1 W. 34th St., Room 611.

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THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30.
Soloist, HAROLD BAUER, Pianist.
Schubert's C Major Symphony, Brahms' D Minor Concerto, Smetana's "Vyschrad." Steinway Piano.
50c. to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
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RUSSIAN Symphony Society,
Modest Altschuler, Conductor.
Soloist: ROSE OLITZKA, Contralto. BORIS HAMBOURG, 'Cellist, and KARL KLEIN, Violinist.
RACHMANINOFF SYMPHONY, Sat. Eve., Dec. 2.
WAGNER PROGRAM, Sun. Aft., Dec. 3.

CARNEGIE HALL, To-morrow Aft., Sat., 2:30.
FANNIE BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER
PIANO RECITAL.
Only New York appearance this season.
Seats 50c. to $1.50. Steinway Piano.
Management Quinlan Musical Agency.

Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., Dec. 5, at 3.
SONG RECITAL by ALDA
Mme. FRANCES
75c. to $2. Knabe Piano. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

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50c to $1.50. 3 Concerts—$1.50 to $4

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SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:30 | Prices $1.50.
MONDAY MATINEE at 3:30 | $1, 75c & 50c.
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BARGAIN MATINEE EVERY DAY.
COZY CORNER GIRLS. AMATEURS TO-NIGHT.
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WHIRL OF MIRTH. WRESTLING TO-NIGHT.

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Choice Seats for all parts of house. SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought and Exchanged. 25c to $1.50 Bry.

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50c., 75c. BEST SEATS $1.00
BIG NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
"Vera Violetta"
With GABY DESLYS—ANNETTE KELLERMANN AND A WONDERFUL STAR CAST.
SUNDAY NIGHT—BIG CONCERT.

39TH ST. Thea. 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee To-morrow 2:30.
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HERE IS A MILL OF LAUGHTER THAT GRINDS SWIFTLY.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
LAST 3 TIMES VIOLA ALLEN in "The Lady of Coventry." MARGARET
TUES. DEC. 5 Illington Seats on Sale. In "KINDLING," by Chas. Kenyon.

MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th St. & 8th Av. EVENINGS AT 8 SHARP
Last Week. Matinee To-morrow 2 Sharp.
E. H. SOTHERN AND JULIA MARLOWE
In Shakespearean Repertoire. 25c. to $1.50.
To-night, "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Mat., "Romeo and Juliet"; Sat. Eve., "Twelfth Night."
Next Week.....THE KISS WALTZ

WEST END, 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-m'w, MME. SIMONE in THE WHIRLWIND in English.
Next Week.....EXCUSE ME

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
LYCEUM Broadway, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-mor'w, 2:15.
LAST 2 NIGHTS—LAST MAT. TO-MORROW.
Miss Billie Burke in THE RUNAWAY
NEXT TUESDAY. NAZIMOVA
Seats Now. in the comedy, THE MARIONETTES.

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-mor. & Wed. at 2:15.
"Delightful, Wholesome" —HERALD.
"A Good Clean Comedy" —TIMES.
"Thoroughly Delightful" —SUN.
"SENDS AUDITORS HOME WITH A GENIAL GLOW IN THEIR HEARTS." —WORLD.
WM. H. CRANE
in a comedy by MARTHA MORTON,
THE SENATOR KEEPS HOUSE
"UNUSUAL SUCCESS."—PRESS.
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"IT IS A GREAT PLAY."—MAIL.
"COMEDY DELIGHTFUL."—TELEGRAM.
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St., Evs. at 8:30. Last Matinee To-mor'w, 2:15.
LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. TO-MORROW.
JOHN DREW in the comedy, A SINGLE MAN.
NEXT MON., ETHEL BARRYMORE (Seats Now.) in THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

"TAKE MY ADVICE." AND SEE WILLIAM COLLIER AT THE FULTON THEATRE 46th St., Just W. of B'way. Mats. To-morrow & Wed.

PARK 59th St. & B'way, Columbus Circle. Ev. 8:10. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:1
The Quaker Girl With CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:30.
"One of the best plays ever written."—Times.
HELEN WARE in a new drama, THE PRICE

HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-morrow and Thursday, 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in Chas. Klein's Latest Success, MAGGIE PEPPER

Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
DONALD BRIAN in the musical comedy, THE SIREN

CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15.
"That great big human and humorous play."
PASSERS-BY

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe.
LAST 2 WEEKS THE PINK LADY

LIBERTY W. 42d St. near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'or. & Wed. 2:15.
DUSTIN & WILLIAM FARNUM in a new American play by Edward Peple.
THE LITTLEST REBEL

NEW YORK B'way-45th St. Orch. 8 sharp. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2.
KITTY GORDON in the operatic triumph, THE ENCHANTRESS

GAIETY 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. To-m'w 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES.
THOMAS A. WISE & JOHN BARRYMORE. UNCLE SAM
NEXT MONDAY—Seat Sale Now.
ELSIE FERGUSON in THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND

JOE WEBER'S B'way, 29th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15.
THE WIFE DECIDES A Comedy Drama by Thos. McKean.

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THE THREE ROMEOS
A New American Musical Comedy.

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BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St. Daily Mat. 25c. ROCK & FULTON, Harry Fox & Millership Sisters, Lola, Wm. Dillon, others.

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AMATEURS TO-NIGHT
NEXT WEEK—BOWERY BURLESQUERS.

ALMA, WHERE DO YOU LIVE? אלמא וואהנסט דו?
at David Kessler Second Ave. Theatre.

5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. Bessie Wynne, "Dinkelspiel's Christmas," "The Police Inspector," others.

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ORPHEUM BROOKLYN. MAT. DAILY. 25c. LILLIAN RUSSELL, Jane Courthope & Co., Ashley & Lee, Lind, Bison City Four, others.

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DR. DANIEL A. HUEBSCH will conduct a lecture group through the Metropolitan Museum of Art on seven Monday mornings, beginning Dec. 4; course ticket, including admission, $5; obtainable only at 1 East 40th St.